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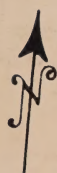
LAKE

ONTARIO

REGION



MANUFACTURING



MIXED FARMING  
AND DAIRYING



VACATION  
WONDERLAND



FOREST-BASED  
INDUSTRIES



MINING

## ECONOMIC SURVEY

series

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ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS AND DEVELOPMENT

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Prime Minister of Ontario

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Minister of Economics and Development









## Preface

The Lake Ontario Economic Survey is the fifth in a series prepared by the Ontario Department of Economics and Development on the ten economic regions of the Province. Preceding studies dealt with the Georgian Bay, the Northeastern Ontario, the Northwestern Ontario and the Eastern Ontario Regions. The sixth will examine the Niagara Economic Region.

These surveys highlight the principal components of economic activity, analyze growth and indicate the contribution of each region to the economic life of the Province. Information is provided on physiography, population, natural resources, energy, industrial output, transportation and the tourist trade. Comparative annual data for the latter years of the post-war period are supplied where available. Although it is not possible for us to undertake a general analysis of developments in individual municipalities, many references to such activities are included. These studies are intended to supplement the Government's program as represented by the activities of the seven regional development associations, which were instituted by the Industrial Development Branch of the Department.

This study has been prepared in the Economic Statistics Branch of the Department of Economics and Development under the direction of Mr. O. M. Schnick and Mr. H. Banning. The bulk of the research, analysis and textual presentation was undertaken by Mr. R. C. King and Mrs. D. M. Callender, while a large proportion of the statistical work was carried out by Miss M. R. Roberts. Other members of the Branch's staff, including Mrs. M. B. Levitt and Mr. W. Cameron, prepared special sections of the survey. Mr. D. G. Wooldridge of the Economic Studies Branch of the Federal Department of Public Works contributed comment and Mr. Donald W. Kingdon, General Manager of the Lake Ontario Development Association, gave his co-operation, advice and encouragement. In addition, we wish to express our appreciation to other organizations for information supplied. We are grateful to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, the Ontario Government Departments of Agriculture, Highways, Lands and Forests, Mines, and Travel and Publicity as well as to The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario, The Bell Telephone Company of Canada, the Canadian National Railways and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company.

GEORGE GATHERCOLE

*Deputy Minister of Economics  
and Development.*

October, 1961.



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## Introduction

The Lake Ontario Region—an area of increasing economic activity and growing opportunity—forms a link between the western and central metropolitan sectors of the Province on the one hand and Eastern Ontario on the other. To the north extends the resource-rich vastness of Northern Ontario while to the south lies the longest inland waterway in the world. The Region is characterized by a great diversity of features. Modern and highly-mechanized manufacturing industries are mainly established in the larger population centres. Fertile agricultural lands make possible the raising of livestock and the production of field crops on its farms. Hundreds of sawmills and several pulp and paper-making establishments draw raw materials from its forests, while the Region's mineral industry extracts valuable minerals and structural materials from the earth. In addition, innumerable lakes, streams and woodlands provide refreshing and attractive opportunities for thousands of tourists and sportsmen interested in camping, fishing, hunting and other recreational activities.

The Region comprises the eight counties of Peterborough, Northumberland, Durham, Hastings, Victoria, Lennox and Addington, Prince Edward and Haliburton. When combined, these administrative units have an aggregate area of 9,500 square miles, roughly the same size as the states of New Hampshire or Vermont, and almost as large as Belgium. Approximately rectangular in shape with its southern edge formed by the Great Lake from which it takes its name, the Lake Ontario Region is otherwise bounded by the Metropolitan Region and the District of Muskoka to the west, the District of Nipissing on its northern border and the Eastern Ontario Region to the east.

Geologically, the Lake Ontario Region is divided into two areas by a line extending from Midland on Georgian Bay to Kingston just outside the Region's eastern limit on Lake Ontario. The area to the south of this imaginary line forms part of the St. Lawrence Lowlands, while the Highlands to the north are part of the Canadian Shield. In general, the area is one of low relief, with inclination from Lake Ontario to the Haliburton Highlands ranging in elevation from less than 500 feet to more than 1,000 feet. A thin layer of glacial drift or loose rock material underlain by Ordovician rock covers much of the lowland area between Georgian Bay and Kingston; drumlins and moraines, products of the glaciers that penetrated into this area, are prevalent in the Region, especially in the Rice Lake-Peterborough district. Another local physiographic feature is the Iroquois plain stretching along the shore of Lake Ontario from well beyond the Region's western limit to the Trent River, where it extends inland to include a large area in the Trent Valley.

The main watershed of the Region—the Trent drainage basin, covering 4,790 square miles—is roughly rectangular in shape. The western and northern limits of the Lake Ontario Region bound it on two sides; the watershed's southern limit



is formed by a line drawn just south of Lake Scugog to the Bay of Quinte, while its easterly limit lies halfway between the Trent and Moira Rivers. Lying just east of the Trent, the Moira watershed drains an area of 1,090 square miles. From its headwaters in the rocky highlands of Hastings, and Lennox and Addington, the Moira flows south into the Bay of Quinte. Further to the west of the Trent, lying in the Iroquois plain, is the Ganaraska drainage basin, flowing into Lake Ontario at Port Hope.

From a climatic point of view, the Region is healthy and stimulating. The mean temperature ranges from 66 to 70 degrees Fahrenheit in July and from 13 to 20 degrees above zero in January. Precipitation is fairly even throughout the area, with an annual average of 32 inches. The area's number of frost-free days is about 150 along the fringes of Lake Ontario, but gradually decreases to less than 100 days as the Haliburton Highlands are approached. Variation in the weather can be expected about every three days because the area is traversed alternately by air masses moving in from quite different directions, notably by polar air from the north, Pacific polar air from the west that has become warmed, and sub-tropical air bearing considerable quantities of water vapour from the south.

Strategically situated between the Dominion's two largest metropolitan markets—Toronto and Montreal—the Region is served by several inter-provincial transportation systems. Highway No. 2, which skirts Lake Ontario, and Highway No. 7, serving Lindsay and Peterborough, traverse the Region from west to east. Moreover, the four-lane Highway 401, that will eventually connect Windsor with the Quebec border, also occupies an important place within the area's road system. Rail facilities are provided by both the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways.

Waterways in the Region are represented by the Trent and Murray Canals, numerous lakes, rivers and streams. Although still employed to some extent for the transportation of freight, these are used mainly by holiday-makers for pleasure craft. Many vacationers visit the beautiful Kawartha Lakes, the Highlands of Haliburton and other locales of scenic splendour within the Region, with the result that the tourist trade is one of its major economic pursuits.

In the sphere of manufacturing, the Lake Ontario Region accounts for an impressive and diversified array of products, ranging from electrical machinery to livestock feeds. The host of items that are turned out by local manufacturing establishments find their way to both Canadian and world markets. In agriculture, the sale of the area's varied farm products constitutes an important source of income for its people. Cash returns are obtained from dairying, beef cattle and mixed farming. Forestry and the forest-based industries also contribute substantially to the Region's economic welfare. Mining continues to play an active role, with uranium ranking foremost in the list of minerals produced, followed by cement, iron ore and nepheline syenite.

There are seven centres in the area with populations exceeding 7,300: Peterborough, Belleville, Trenton, Lindsay, Cobourg, Port Hope and Bowmanville, of which the first two are cities. These communities are located almost exclusively in the more fertile and climatically more equable southern part of the Region, and are linked by a comprehensive network of communications and transportation.



This study examines and sets out the salient economic features of the Lake Ontario Economic Region. It traces the growth patterns which have occurred during recent years in such facets of the local economy as population, manufacturing, natural resources, trade, transportation and tourism, and provides an indication of the potential for future development. Of major significance in encouraging the further development of the Region will be such factors as a growing population, an expanding diverse domestic market, the availability of long-term ventures capital to foster the eastward extension of the great industrial band already paralleling a major portion of Lake Ontario's northern shores, the nurturing and further development of the area's great natural vacation lands and waters, as well as an alert, enterprising community able to recognize, grasp and adapt to the opportunities of the future.



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# Population

Dwelling within the boundaries of the Lake Ontario Region are an estimated 338,000 people. This aggregate reflects a population density of 36 persons per square mile, and constitutes about five and one-half per cent of all the inhabitants of Ontario. During the first 20 years of this century, the Region's population declined. Thereafter, however, this situation was reversed and since 1921, when the people living in the area totalled 225,000, an increase of roughly 50 per cent has occurred. This substantial rise has provided the labour force necessary to implement the advances made in industry, agriculture and other facets of the economy during recent years. Moreover, population growth will doubtlessly continue to be a distinctive feature of the Region's future development; prevailing trends in natural increase and migration indicate that by 1966 the total number of people will have grown to 370,000 and by the middle of the seventies will approximate 450,000.

The most thickly-populated county in the area is Hastings, with 28 per cent of the Region's inhabitants. Peterborough and Northumberland rank second and third, respectively. Between 1951 and 1956, the most significant growth in population, which equalled 19 per cent, occurred in Durham. Of the remaining counties, all except Victoria and Haliburton experienced increases of more than 10 per cent. For the Region as a whole, the increase of 33,000 inhabitants during this half-decade, represented a growth in excess of 12 per cent.

As is the case with the population of the Province as a whole, that of the Lake Ontario Region has a slightly higher proportion of males. The percentage of its inhabitants under the age of 20 (39 per cent at the time of the 1956 Census) is larger than that of Ontario, while the proportion in the 20-64 age group (51 per cent) is lower. One person out of ten in the area is over 64 years of age. The Region had nearly 75,000 families in 1956, each of which averaged 3.6 persons as compared with 3.5 for the Province.

Peterborough, with an assessed population in 1960 of 46,400, accounts for one-seventh of the Region's inhabitants and is its largest city. Belleville, with 29,100,

## POPULATION GROWTH IN MAJOR URBAN CENTRES IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1941 TO 1960

	Census				Assessed		
	1941	1951	1956	% Increase 1956/1941	1956	1960	% Increase 1960/1956
Peterborough.....	25,350	38,272	42,698	68.4	41,908	46,424	10.8
Belleville.....	15,710	19,519	20,605	31.2	20,673	29,070	40.6
Trenton.....	8,323	10,085	11,492	38.1	11,380	12,314	8.2
Lindsay.....	8,403	9,603	10,110	20.3	9,966	11,052	10.9
Cobourg.....	5,973	7,470	9,399	57.4	8,346	9,445	13.2
Port Hope.....	5,055	6,548	7,522	48.8	7,240	8,072	11.5
Bowmanville.....	4,113	5,430	6,544	59.1	6,634	7,308	10.2
Picton.....	3,901	4,287	4,998	28.1	4,836	5,062	4.7
Napanee.....	3,405	3,897	4,273	25.5	4,232	4,505	6.5
Campbellford.....	3,018	3,235	3,425	13.5	3,338	3,373	1.0
Bancroft.....	1,094	1,334	1,669	52.6	2,200	2,497	13.5
Brighton.....	1,651	1,967	2,182	32.2	2,129	2,345	10.1
Lakefield.....	1,349	1,710	1,938	43.7	1,938	2,073	7.0

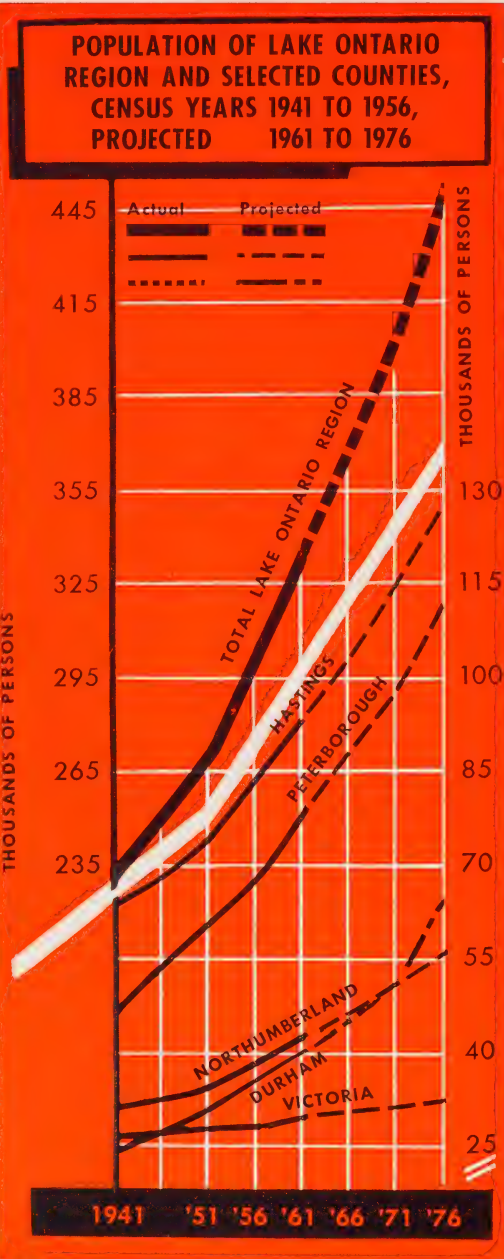
# LAKE ONTARIO REGION

is the second largest, while third and fourth positions are occupied by the towns of Trenton (12,300) and Lindsay (11,100), respectively. Other significant centres are Cobourg, Port Hope, Bowmanville and Picton, with populations ranging between 5,000 and 9,500. During the fifteen years that elapsed between the Censuses of 1941 and 1956, the fastest-growing community in the Lake Ontario Region was the

City of Peterborough, which increased its population by 68 per cent. Bowmanville and Cobourg likewise grew very quickly—at rates of 59 and 57 per cent, respectively.

At the time of the 1956 Census, the population of the Lake Ontario Region was fairly evenly divided between the people living in urban areas, who numbered about 150,000, and those in rural communities, who numbered about 154,600. Although the latter group assumed a larger share of the total, the proportion of urban dwellers—49.2 per cent—was somewhat higher than at the decennial Census of 1951 when it was 47.9 per cent. Of the counties in the area, Peterborough reflected the highest urban concentration, nearly three-quarters of its total population, while Hastings ranked second with 53 per cent. With the exception of Haliburton, which is wholly rural, the counties in which rural communities account for the largest portion of the population are Lennox and Addington, 80 per cent, and Prince Edward, 71 per cent. The trend in the Lake Ontario Region as a whole, however, appears to be one of increasing urbanization. During the period 1951-1956, urban population in the area rose by 15 per cent, with the greatest proportionate increments occurring in the counties of Prince Edward and Durham.

People of British stock constituted 85 per cent of the



population of the Lake Ontario Region at the time of the 1951 Census, while those of Dutch and French descent each accounted for about four per cent. German and Polish are among the other nationalities to which some of the area's people traced their origin. The vast bulk of the population speaks English only; of the remaining two per cent, most are bilingual. A limited number is solely French-speaking, while another comparatively small group speaks neither of Canada's official languages. Over four-fifths of the area's inhabitants were counted as Protestant at the time of the 1951 Census, while, of the others, the greater portion adhered to the Roman Catholic faith.

Indians living on the four reserves in the Region number about 2,800. Tyendinaga, which is located on the Bay of Quinte and is the largest of these, contains some 1,900 Mohawks. The others, including the Mud Lake Reserve in the Kawarthas, are populated exclusively by Mississaugas and are situated in the counties of Peterborough and Northumberland.

# Employment and Earnings

## Employment

The labour force in the Lake Ontario Region is estimated at 129,900 or approximately 38 per cent of the population. Between 1941 and 1951 the work force increased by eight per cent, but by 1956 it had grown by an additional four per cent. Most of the addition to the labour force in recent years occurred in the counties of Prince Edward, Durham and Hastings.

LABOUR FORCE IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION,  
BY COUNTY AND SEX, 1941, 1951 AND 1956

	1941 <sup>1</sup>	1951	1956 <sup>2</sup>	Increase 1956/1951	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	%
Durham.....	9,800	11,072	11,900	828	7.5
Haliburton.....	2,500	2,625	2,600	-25	-1.0
Hastings.....	24,600	27,556	29,100	1,544	5.6
Lennox and Addington.....	6,900	6,721	6,900	179	2.7
Northumberland.....	12,000	11,650	12,200	550	4.7
Peterborough.....	19,800	23,429	24,200	771	3.3
Prince Edward.....	6,500	6,725	7,300	575	8.6
Victoria.....	10,400	10,032	9,700	-332	-3.3
Total.....	92,500	99,810	103,900	4,090	4.1
Male.....	77,500	80,589	82,100	1,511	1.9
Female.....	15,000	19,221	21,800	2,579	13.4

<sup>1</sup>Includes members of the Armed Forces and inmates in institutions, also adjustments to include new entrants in the labour force.

<sup>2</sup>Estimated.

The trend toward increasing numbers of women in the labour force during the post-war period is clearly evident in the Lake Ontario Region. By 1956, women in the labour force numbered 21,800—45 per cent more than in 1941, while in the same period the number of men had increased by six per cent.

ESTIMATED LABOUR FORCE IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION

Industry Group	No.	%
Manufacturing.....	31,000	24
Service.....	27,500	21
Agriculture.....	23,600	18
Trade.....	15,300	12
Transportation and Communication.....	10,100	8
Construction.....	8,800	7
Finance.....	4,100	3
Utilities.....	4,000	3
Forestry and Logging.....	5,500	4
Fishing and Trapping.....		
Mining.....		
Others.....		
	129,900	100



Manufacturing employs the highest proportion of the labour force in the Lake Ontario Region—24 per cent. About one-third of these persons work in Peterborough, Belleville and Trenton. The service industry provides jobs for about 21 per cent of the Region's labour force while agriculture offers employment for 18 per cent. Most of the agricultural workers are concentrated in Hastings, Northumberland and Victoria while those in the service industry—that is, those employed in hotels and lodging houses, welfare institutions and the government service—are to be found mostly in Hastings, Peterborough, Northumberland and Prince Edward. The preceding three industrial groups together employ about 63 per cent of the labour force in this area.

## Earnings

The index numbers of payrolls in manufacturing for the Region have doubled since 1949, having risen from 99.3 in June of that year to 197.7 in June 1960. Since 1949, average weekly wages and salaries also have risen, approaching \$78 in 1960. In Peterborough, the area's largest metropolitan centre, both the average weekly wages and salaries and the index numbers of payrolls in all industries have increased, and in 1960 they stood at \$83.93 and 179.9, respectively.

In 1959, the Region's taxpayers numbered 70,684 with a total income of \$277 million. This figure represented approximately four per cent of the total income of Ontario's taxpayers and was more than twice the \$133 million earned by the Region's taxpayers in 1951.

Personal income in the Lake Ontario Region was estimated at \$445 million in 1960—an increase of about 86 per cent above the 1951 figure. Personal income per capita, which has exhibited steady growth since 1951, rose to \$1,334 in 1960. The rise in disposable income to an estimated \$408 million in 1960 represented an 80 per cent increase since 1951. Personal disposable income per capita reached \$1,223 in 1960 and was 46 per cent more than the \$836 recorded in 1951.

# Agriculture

The Lake Ontario Region is primarily a dairying and mixed farming area and the sale of diversified agricultural products constitutes an important source of income to its people. The Region's strategic location between Canada's two largest metropolitan markets—Toronto and Montreal—has been, and remains a highly favourable factor in fostering development and expansion with respect to all spheres of economic activity, including agriculture. Milk, meat—especially beef—butter and cheese are supplied by the local farms and shipped to centres within the Region, like Peterborough and Belleville, and to other outlets, such as Toronto and Oshawa. Dairy products account for the largest part of farm income in the area. Vegetables, fruit and some field crops, including wheat and tobacco, are grown as cash crops. This cultivation occurs essentially in the southernmost part of the Region; although it is important, the income derived from cattle—particularly dairy cattle—is larger. For 1960, the net value of agricultural production in the Lake Ontario Region is estimated at approximately \$56 million or more than one-tenth of the Provincial total.

The loamy soils and more equable climate of the area's southern portion make it far more favourable for farming than the more northerly section. In the latter, the barren, shallow soils covering the granitic rock of the Precambrian Shield make profitable farming virtually impossible, except in sporadic enclaves of fertile land such as are found in the Bancroft area and in the north of Hastings County.

Approximately one-fifth of the Region's labour force is engaged in agricultural activity and some 45 per cent of its total land area is devoted to farming. In 1956—with the exception of the Region's little-farmed northernmost county, Haliburton—the proportion of farm land in the different counties varied from 38 per cent in Peterborough to as much as 88 per cent in Prince Edward. In Northumberland and Durham also, more than three-quarters of their respective areas consisted of farm land. Hastings had the largest area of farm land in the Region—more than 600,000 acres; Victoria came next with roughly three-quarters of this acreage, followed by Northumberland.

NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE AREA OF FARMS IN  
THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1956

	Total Number of Farms	Total Area of Farms	Proportion of Total Land Area in Farms	Average Area per Farm
	No.	(Acres)	%	(Acres)
Durham.....	2,251	312,765	77.7	138.9
Haliburton.....	331	75,532	7.9	228.2
Hastings.....	3,229	604,769	40.7	187.3
Lennox and Addington.....	1,858	333,401	44.5	179.4
Northumberland.....	2,660	381,913	81.3	143.6
Peterborough.....	1,854	343,330	37.9	185.2
Prince Edward.....	1,594	219,270	87.8	137.6
Victoria.....	2,201	466,908	54.1	212.1
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....	15,978	2,737,888	45.1	171.4

With regard to the number of farms in 1956, Hastings again occupied first place with more than 3,200, and was followed by Northumberland and Durham, which had about 2,700 and 2,300 farms, respectively. The average size of farms for the whole Region was 171 acres, while in the individual counties it ranged from 228 acres in Haliburton to 138 acres in Prince Edward.

In 1956, the Lake Ontario Region had a total of nearly 16,000 farms, whose aggregate area exceeded 2.7 million acres. A comparison of these figures with their counterparts in 1951 reveals that there was a slight decline of four and one-half per cent in the total farm area and a fall-off of six per cent in the number of farms. However, these movements coincide with the general trend in Ontario as a whole and by no means indicate an overall lowering in the vitality of farming within the area. Thus, cattle—the economic mainstay of the Region's agriculture—showed an increase of some 40,000 head throughout the period for a total of 344,000 in 1956. The trend continued upward after that year until a total of 354,000 was reached in 1960. Sheep and lambs also increased in number between 1951 and 1956: in the latter year a peak was reached which was subsequently succeeded by fluctuations, the aggregate for 1960 being 57,500. Post-1951 increments also occurred in the case of some field crops.

The fact that a smaller number of farms was recorded in 1956 than five years earlier may be attributed, in considerable measure, to a noticeable trend to larger farms. This development is interwoven with the problems of scarcity of farm labour and farm-mechanization. A lack of labour has been a contributory factor—particularly since World War II—in fostering mechanization within the Region. Moreover, in order to make the use of mechanized equipment an economic proposition, the size of the farm unit has had to be increased in many cases. Farm management studies indicate that these larger units often provide a better return on the capital invested in the farm. Nevertheless, many small farms are still operating in the area.

In an attempt to relieve the individual farmer of the burden of the high costs of machinery and the shortage of labour, there has been a distinct tendency for more co-operation among farmers in the Region. This has manifested itself in the exchange of machinery and human help among neighbours, especially at harvest time.

Of the Region's 15,978 farm units recorded in 1956, four-fifths were classified as commercial crop and livestock farms—that is, farms on which the operators devoted most of their time to farming with a view to selling on the market. Most of the Region's farm units—about four-fifths—have an area of between 70 and 399 acres. Some 15 per cent are smaller than 70 acres, while of the remaining five per cent, most occupy between 400 and 759 acres. Farms that embrace more than 760 acres number 142—about one per cent of the regional aggregate. More than 82 per cent of the Region's farms are operated by their owners; the remainder are operated either by tenants—who, in most cases, are also part-owners—or by hired managers.

More than one-half of the 2.7 million acres of farm land in the Region is classified as improved land, of which the larger portion is employed in the cultivation of crops. Improved pasture—that is, land that has been cultivated and seeded to pasture and

## LAKE ONTARIO REGION

used for grazing—constitutes most of the remainder of the improved land. Somewhat more than one-third of the unimproved land—and about one-fifth of the Region's total farm acreage—is woodland.

### CONDITION OF FARM LAND IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1956

	Area (Acres)	Area as Proportion of Total Farm Land %
IMPROVED LAND.....	1,414,363	51.7
Under Crops.....	868,980	31.8
Improved Pasture.....	426,815	15.6
Other Improved Land.....	118,568	4.3
UNIMPROVED LAND.....	1,323,525	48.3
Woodland.....	520,569	19.0
Other Unimproved Land.....	802,956	29.3
Total.....	2,737,888	100.0

In recent years, farming in the Lake Ontario Region has undergone considerable reorganization. Increased specialization and greater agricultural efficiency have been salient features of the local agrarian scene for several years. Thus, in the dairy industry, the trend has been away from the small farm to the larger operator with the bulk storage tank. In addition to producing for local demand, many farmers, particularly in the western part of the Region, send milk to Toronto. This production on a larger scale has necessitated a fairly high investment for these operators and many of them have made substantial additions to the number of cows on their farms. The small dairy farmer, who cannot afford to invest in a bulk tank, in many cases sends his milk to creameries for further processing. The tendency to specialize and concentrate on one or perhaps two farming pursuits also prevails with regard to other enterprises in the Region, such as the raising of swine and poultry and the growing of canning crops. The number of operators cultivating canning crops has declined in recent years, and those remaining in, or entering the business operate a substantially larger acreage per farm. The use of irrigation on some farms has resulted in increased yields per acre, and is in itself further evidence of improved agricultural technique. Greater use of fertilizers and increased mechanization likewise contribute to more efficient agriculture. Almost 70 per cent of the Region's farm units are equipped with tractors, while nearly 90 per cent are supplied with electric power.

The expanding population of the Lake Ontario Region and of the nearby large markets and the corresponding ever-increasing demand for the Region's farm produce promises to engender still greater efficiency in agricultural methods within the area. The influx of tourists also provides a stimulus to the local agricultural economy. This is particularly so in the resort areas of the Region's more northerly sections, especially in the Highlands of Haliburton, where progressively larger numbers of visitors are being attracted.





*Courtesy—The Roy Studio, Peterborough*

A typical dairy farm in the Lake Ontario Region.

## Dairying and Other Livestock Farming

The raising of dairy cattle is the prime feature of the Lake Ontario Region's agriculture, and the products deriving from it—milk, butter and cheese—make a considerable contribution to the economy of the area. Even in Victoria—the only county where beef-raising ranks above dairying as the chief source of farm cash income—there has been a considerable trend from beef to dairy farming during the last decade. This has occurred particularly in the southern part of the county, in the Lindsay-Oakwood-Reaboro-Omemee district.

Part of the income which accrues to the Lake Ontario Region from dairying results from the sale of cattle to American and other buyers. However, the receipts from selling milk constitute the main source of income on the farms. Significant markets for whole milk exist in Peterborough and Toronto and other large centres in and adjacent to the area. The demand of these markets has afforded a considerable stimulus to dairying within the Region. Thus, in 1960, fluid milk sales in Peterborough aggregated six and one-half million quarts—24 per cent more than in 1951; moreover, almost five and one-half million quarts were sold in each of the sales areas of Durham-Northumberland and Belleville-Trenton. In the same year, the

dairies in these three sales areas purchased almost 60 million pounds of milk at a cost of \$2.7 million. Skim milk, chocolate dairy drink, fluid cream and buttermilk are also marketed in considerable quantities.

Along with the production of fluid milk, the area also processes a substantial share of its milk output into butter and cheese. In 1960, the Lake Ontario Region produced nearly one-quarter of the Province's cheddar cheese and almost one-tenth of the creamery butter. Hastings headed the area's counties in the production of both commodities and accounted for more than one-third of its cheddar cheese and only a little less than the same proportion of its creamery butter. In 1960, the Region's output of cheddar cheese, 15.2 million pounds, was six per cent lower than in 1951, while that of creamery butter, 8.0 million pounds, showed a corresponding decline of five per cent. This trend reflects a gradual shift toward fluid milk and concentrated milk production.

In 1960, the number of cattle in the Lake Ontario Region—including beef and dairy animals—aggregated 354,000 head. This total represented about one-ninth of all cattle in the Province, with a value of \$55 million. Although dairying dominates the agrarian scene from the viewpoint of income in most of the area, beef production has increased in some districts during the last few years. This has been due in part to the difficulties of obtaining hired help which has encouraged some farmers to change from dairying to raising beef cattle.

Ranking next in importance to cattle, but considerably less prominent, is the raising of swine of which there are about 180,000. Their value was \$5 million in 1960. The trend, as in the case of other farm enterprises, appears to be towards specialization and concentration of hog raising into fewer farm units. Other livestock includes some 58,000 sheep and lambs and about 13,000 horses. The Region has more than two and one-third million hens and chickens; and again, the move to specialization prevails, with fewer but far larger flocks of poultry.

### Field Crops

The total acreage and the value of the Lake Ontario Region's field crops decreased between 1951 and 1960. Much of the yield of field crops provides feed for livestock and poultry in the Region, and in 1960 more than 787,000 acres of farm land were employed in their cultivation, of which more than one-half was devoted to hay and more than one-fourth to the growing of oats. Winter wheat, mixed grains and corn for fodder accounted for about 110,000 acres, while the remaining small acreage yielded other field crops.

The aggregate value of field crop production in 1960 was about \$27 million, of which hay and oats together accounted for some three-fourths, hay being valued at well over \$11 million and oats at more than \$7 million. Winter wheat, potatoes and mixed grains, in that order, were other important items with regard to value.

The cultivation of tobacco as a cash crop has expanded during recent years in the sandy areas of the southern part of the Region fringing Lake Ontario. Apples, raspberries, strawberries, tomatoes, peas and other vegetables and fruits are also grown in this belt as cash crops and are used particularly by the local canning industry.

Indeed, this part of the Region is one of the most important areas in the Province with regard to the cultivation of fruits and vegetables. Apples have held a conspicuous place among the fruits grown in the area for many decades. Of recent years, apple orchards have occupied about 5,000 acres and their annual crop value has easily exceeded \$1.0 million.

**ACREAGE AND FARM VALUE OF SELECTED CROPS IN THE  
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1959 AND 1960**

	Acreage			Total Farm Value		
	1951	1959	1960	1951	1959	1960
				(Thousands of Dollars)		
Hay <sup>1</sup> .....	428,213	430,400	435,300	14,831	11,926	11,589
Oats.....	255,690	258,700	212,800	9,997	8,396	7,284
Winter Wheat.....	83,610	48,080	51,810	4,873	2,392	2,460
Potatoes.....	5,894	4,800	5,010	1,743	1,279	1,987
Mixed Grains.....	83,945	38,500	30,680	3,752	1,403	1,177
Corn for Fodder.....	26,421	25,650	24,850	964	1,214	905
Corn for Husking.....	1,589	5,990	5,900	157	378	374
Barley.....	9,226	6,260	5,770	389	239	203
All Other Field Crops <sup>2</sup> ....	27,333	14,295	15,200	1,152	534	583
Total <sup>3</sup> .....	921,921	832,675	787,320	37,858	27,761	26,562

<sup>1</sup>Hay includes hay, clovers, alsike and alfalfa.

<sup>2</sup>Includes rye, field roots, buckwheat, dry peas, spring wheat, dry beans, soy beans and flax.

<sup>3</sup>Does not include sugar beets, seeded pasture and tobacco.

The cause of improved agriculture in the Lake Ontario Region is furthered by the activities of the agricultural representatives in the area. Each county has its own representative whose function is to promote the betterment and advancement of his farming community. Among the interests of these representatives are the 4-H Clubs. Planned specifically for young people between the ages of 12 and 20 who live in rural districts, they foster interest in and improvement of agricultural techniques throughout the Province. A wide range of projects is undertaken by this movement, ranging from the Dairy Calf Club to the Tractor Maintenance Club and Forestry Club, the nature of the project depending upon the type of farming practised in the club's local area and the interests of the members.



# Forestry and Mining

## Forestry and Forest-Based Industries

A significant source of wealth stems from the forests of the Lake Ontario Region. Thus, in 1959, the products of its forest-based industries were valued at \$27.2 million. This aggregate represented an increase of some 26 per cent above the corresponding total for 1949, and was six per cent of the selling value of factory shipments of the Region's manufacturing plants. One-quarter of the area's manufacturing units was designated as wood-using establishments and, of these, almost three-fifths were sawmills. However, from the point of view of the value of factory shipments, the Region's three pulp and paper mills were much more significant; their value of output in 1959 was \$10.3 million, whereas that of the sawmills stood at \$4.8 million. In the same year, the 198 wood-using enterprises of the Region employed 2,325 persons whose wages totalled \$7.1 million.

About 3.2 million acres, or somewhat more than one-half of the Region's total land area, is covered by forest. Very nearly nine-tenths of this acreage is made up of productive forest land. Approximately one-half of this is under hardwoods, while one-third supports mixed woods. The remaining fraction produces softwoods and reproducing trees.

PRODUCTIVE FOREST LAND IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION

	Area	Proportion of Total
	(acres)	%
Hardwood.....	1,501,234	52.2
Mixed Wood....	929,235	32.3
Conifer.....	167,906	5.8
Reproducing....	278,249	9.7
	<u>2,876,624</u>	<u>100.0</u>

Cedar, pine, hemlock, balsam fir and spruce are the chief softwoods grown in the Lake Ontario Region while maple, poplar, elm, birch, oak, beech, basswood, ash and ironwood represent the principal hardwoods. Primary growing stock totals 3.4 billion cubic feet, the volume of hardwood being three times as great as that of softwood.

Although only about six per cent of the area's productive forest land supports softwoods, these species account for one-half of the cut. White pine, hemlock, spruce and balsam comprise the major portion of the softwood species felled in the Region. The chief hardwoods felled are yellow birch, maple, poplar and basswood. Wood-land operations employ some 1,250 men, whose annual earnings aggregate roughly \$4.4 million.

The larger part of the timber felled in the Lake Ontario Region is used locally. Also, mills in adjacent districts near the Region's boundaries draw from the area for their wood supplies. One large firm, Hay and Company, which produces approximately seven million board feet of saw and veneer logs annually, ships about one-



*Courtesy—Ontario Department of Lands and Forests*

Cultivating seedling transplant beds, Orono nursery.



## LAKE ONTARIO REGION

quarter of this total to Woodstock in the Lake Erie Region to be processed for the veneer market.

During the last few years, nearly 50 miles of forest access roads have been constructed in the Lake Ontario Region. Most of the construction and maintenance of these roads has been undertaken by the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests, while private forest industry has been responsible for the remainder. A further 25 miles of roads are planned for the Region to extend accessibility into the forests.

### PRINCIPAL SPECIES FELLED IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION

<u>Species</u>	<u>Approximate Percentage</u>
<i>Softwoods</i> .....	51
White Pine.....	22
Hemlock.....	16
Spruce.....	8
Balsam.....	3
Other Softwoods.....	2
<i>Hardwoods</i> .....	49
Maple.....	22
Poplar.....	11
Yellow Birch.....	8
Basswood.....	2
Other Hardwoods.....	6

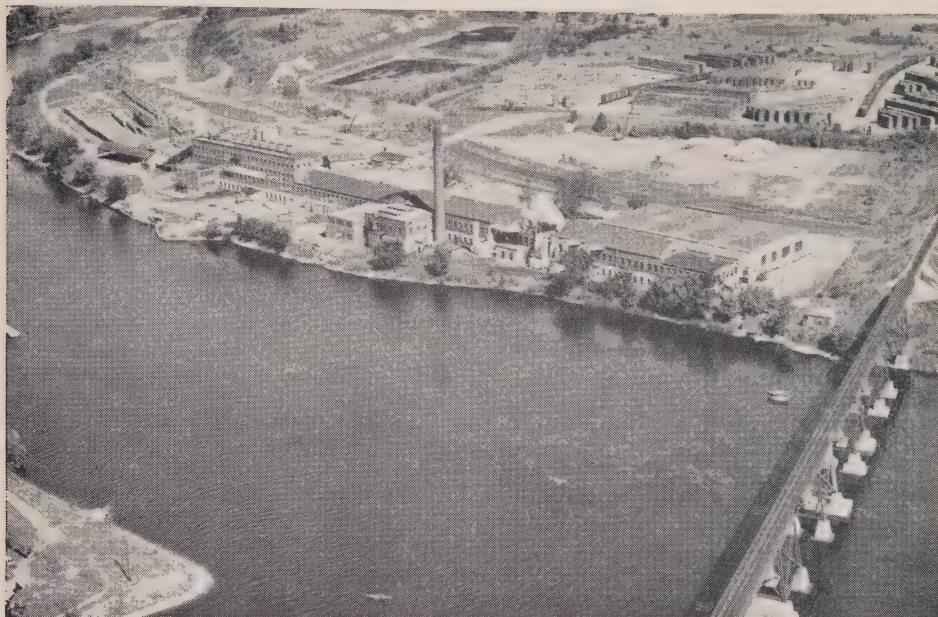
*Note.*—These figures are based on the 1957 to 1958 cut from Crown lands.

Attempts to improve silvicultural methods and techniques are constantly being made within the Region. Thus, among other enterprises in the sphere of forest development, projects for stand improvement are under way in the townships of Herschel, Ashby and Denbigh. The first two projects embrace 7,000 and 1,400 acres of tolerant hardwood, respectively, and the Green Lake Project in Denbigh Township covers 2,000 acres of red and white pine stands. The Orono Nursery, situated near the village of Orono in Durham County, represents another example of the regeneration and reforestation policy in the Region. The nursery has an area of 1,000 acres, of which 300 are in the production of planting stock and 700 are under forest. During the busy parts of the season, up to 100 persons are employed in the nursery, which produces some ten million saplings each year.

During the last five years, some significant development and expansion projects have occurred in the wood-using industry of the Lake Ontario Region. Thus, the Trenton mill of the Hinde and Dauch Paper Company of Canada has been converted to the use of rough hardwood pulpwood as its raw material, instead of straw. This Company produces, among other items, semi-chemical hardwood board for corrugating and light-weight chipboard. Another recent noteworthy feature has been that instituted by the Bancroft Lumber Company Limited. This enterprise, which is situated at Bancroft, has installed an osmose pressure treatment plant for wood preservation.

### The Pulp and Paper Industry

In 1959, three manufacturing establishments, with a total labour force of about 430, were engaged in the production of pulp and paper. Their value of factory



*Courtesy—St. Lawrence Corporation Limited*

Pulp and paper mill of Hinde & Dauch Limited, Trenton.

shipments was \$10.3 million and their value of manufacture \$5.0 million. These aggregates were 84 per cent and 90 per cent, respectively, above the corresponding levels in 1949. Moreover, the pulp and paper industry shows every indication of further increasing its output in the Lake Ontario Region. Throughout this same period, salary and wage expenditure underwent an increment of 74 per cent to reach \$2.0 million in 1959, material costs rose by 80 per cent to a level of \$4.4 million, and fuel and electricity expenditure increased 76 per cent to \$0.9 million.

Of the Region's mills, the Trenton plant owned by Hinde and Dauch produces pulp and board. Other enterprises in the Region's pulp and paper industry are the Strathcona Paper Company Limited, located at Napanee, and Miller Brothers Company Limited at Glen Miller; both produce paperboards. The Campbellford Pulp Company Limited, which discontinued production a few years ago, recommenced operations at its pulp mill at Campbellford in 1960.

### **The Sawmill Industry**

In contrast to the pulp and paper industry and the other wood-using industries in the Lake Ontario Region, the value of factory shipments and the value added by manufacture for the sawmill industry were somewhat lower in 1959 than in 1949. There were declines in these values of three per cent to \$4.8 million and of 16 per cent to \$1.9 million, respectively. Cost of materials aggregated \$2.8 million in 1959, while wage and salary expenditure stood at \$1.1 million.

The principal products of the Region's sawmills are railway cross-ties, posts, sawn lumber, veneer logs and poles. One of the larger mills is at Massanoga in the





*Courtesy—Ontario Department of Lands and Forests*

One of the many sawmills in the Lake Ontario Region.

County of Lennox and Addington. This is owned by the Sawyer-Stoll Lumber Company of Canada Limited, which turns out approximately five million board feet annually. At Tweed, Hunter Veneers Limited employs about 80 persons in a veneer mill.

### **Other Wood-Using Industries**

In 1959, a total of 80 enterprises were classified as wood-using establishments other than sawmills and pulp and paper mills. The value of factory shipments of these wood-using establishments increased by nine per cent between 1949 and 1959 to attain a level of \$12.1 million in the latter year. At the same time, the value added by manufacture increased by 28 per cent to \$5.8 million. The wage and salary expenditure for the 1,400 persons employed in these enterprises was \$4.0 million, a rise of 48 per cent during the ten years.

Furniture, plywood and doors are among the products turned out by the Region's other wood-using industries. The Peterborough Lumber Company, which saws between four and five million board feet each year, also turns out building material products such as doors, sash and components of pre-fabricated houses.

## Reforestation

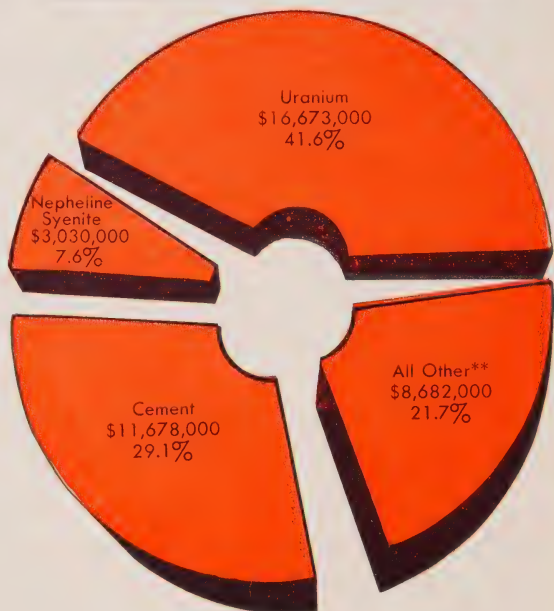
It has been pointed out that both the quantity and quality of growing timber is continually being improved as a result of the encouragement of natural regeneration of commercially valuable species and the application of modern silvicultural methods. In addition, increasing areas of new forest land are developed under long-term reforestation projects. This is being done, not only on Crown lands, but also—in co-operation with the Department of Lands and Forests—on lands administered by conservation authorities, counties and townships, and private land owners. In 1960 alone, some 3.4 million trees were supplied by the Ontario Government for forest development in the Region and were distributed as follows: 919,000 planted on Crown lands, some 500,000 to conservation authorities, 204,000 to counties and townships, and 1,750,000 to owners of private lands. Similar or larger quantities are expected to be planted annually in future years. This policy ensures growing supplies of saw-logs and pulpwood for the Region's forest-based industries and has given great impetus to the rise of an important Christmas tree industry with markets in both Canada and the United States.

## Mining

The major portion of Ontario's mineral riches is embedded in the rock formations of the Canadian Shield. For this reason more than three-quarters of the Province's mineral output comes from the two northern Regions. In Southern Ontario, the Lake Ontario Region occupies a prominent place as a producer of minerals; it accounts for almost one-quarter of mineral output in this part of the Province. For 1960, the value of mineral production in the Region was estimated at about \$40.0 million. Two metallics, uranium and iron ore, accounted for more than one-half of the total, while structural materials, notably cement, made up most of the balance. The four leading items—uranium, cement, iron ore and nepheline syenite—represented 90 per cent of the aggregate value of the Region's mineral production.

*Uranium* production in the Region commenced in 1956,

**VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTION  
IN LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1960\***



\* Preliminary

\*\* Includes Iron Ore





*Courtesy—Faraday Uranium Mines*

The Faraday uranium plant at Bancroft which together with the Bicroft uranium establishment constitute the two producers in the Lake Ontario Region.

in response to a sudden heavy demand for military purposes. In the years following, it brought about a rapid rise in the Lake Ontario Region's mineral output. Thus, between 1955 and 1960 when the value of mineral production more than doubled, uranium accounted for three-quarters of the increase. Mining activities for this product are focussed on the Bancroft district in Hastings and Haliburton. Currently, two mines employing a total of 600 men are engaged in its production, and uranium ranks as the leading mineral in terms of value in the entire Region. Although the rise in the amount and value of uranium produced was checked in 1960 as a result of the United States' decision not to renew contracts on their expiry, the aggregate value of the area's uranium for that year was still estimated at some \$16.7 million. Producers are at liberty to avail themselves of a "stretchout" program, whereby the completion of deliveries may be deferred until 1966. After this time, it is hoped that alternative markets for uranium will have been developed. A certain amount of uranium will undoubtedly be required as "fuel" in nuclear reactors for the generation of electricity. It is also likely to find increasing application in alloys for its strengthening and anti-corrosive qualities.



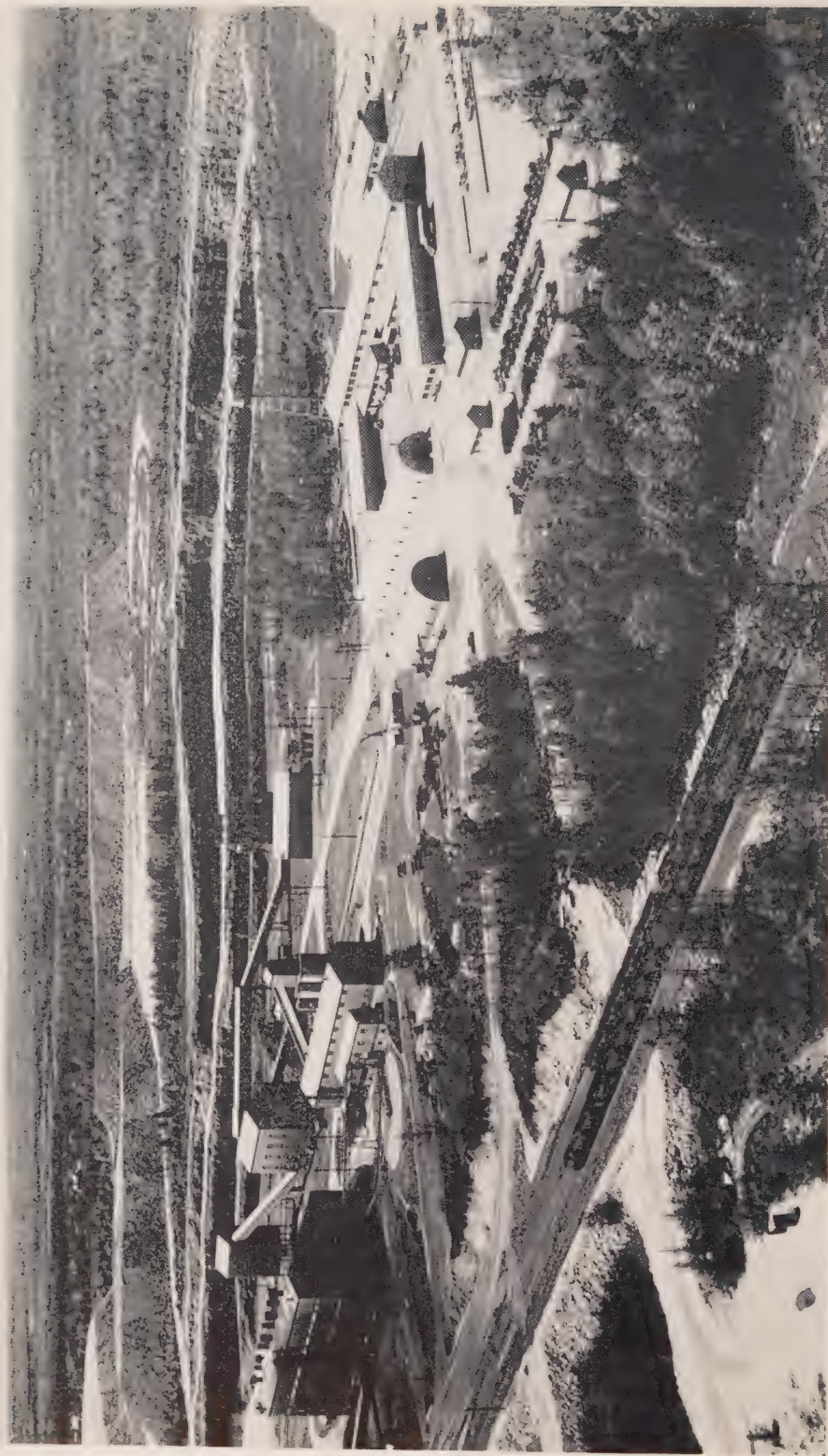
*Iron Ore* in the Region is produced solely by the Marmoraton Mining Company Limited which employs about 300 persons at Marmora in the southern part of Hastings County. The ore is extracted from an open pit measuring about one-half mile in length, one-quarter of a mile in width and some 400 feet in depth. The crude ore is transported over an inclined ramp to the mill, where it is ground and run through separators which eject a large portion of the rock. The ore is then mixed with coke and bentonite, and rolled into pellets which are passed over a furnace. The final product, containing about 65 per cent iron, is shipped via Picton on Lake Ontario, where the organization has dock facilities. Plant capacity is about one-half million tons of pellets a year. In 1960, production was affected by a shut-down of the plant in the fall of that year, which occurred as a result of the surplus of iron ores of the Bethlehem Steel Corporation, the parent company.

Iron property is held in the southern part of Eastern Ontario, adjacent to the Lake Ontario Region, and negotiations are under way to establish a smelting plant to treat this ore on the shore of Lake Ontario near Millhaven in the County of Lennox and Addington.

*Nepheline Syenite* ranks first among the Region's non-metallics and has assumed increasing importance in recent years, so that now the production of this mineral represents a thriving enterprise. Turned out by two mines at Blue Mountain north of Havelock in Peterborough County, the aggregate value of this product in 1960 was roughly \$3.0 million. The employees who mine and process it number about 175 and live in nearby Nephton, which was built especially to accommodate them. Nepheline syenite is produced nowhere else in Canada; indeed, the site in the Lake Ontario Region, where there are large ore deposits, until recently enjoyed a monopoly in its production in the non-communist world. Nepheline syenite has a variety of uses, particularly in the ceramics and glassware industries.

*Cement* is turned out by two producers, one at Belleville and another at Picton. It ranks after uranium as the most important mineral product of the Region, and is by far the most significant among the locally-produced structural materials. In 1960, its value was roughly \$11.7 million—more than one-third of Ontario's entire cement production. The rise of nearly 26 per cent in the value of cement produced in the area between 1958 and 1960 demonstrates the increased importance of this commodity in recent years.

The *other minerals* produced locally are almost exclusively structural materials other than cement. These include sand and gravel, granite and trap, limestone, marble, sandstone, lime and clay products; their value for 1960 was estimated at \$4.0 million. A small role in the local mineral output is played by two non-metallics, fluorspar and talc. The former is employed as a flux in a variety of industrial processes, particularly in steel-making, while the latter is used in the paint and other industries. Both are found in the neighbourhood of Madoc in Hastings County.



*Courtesy—Marmorton Mining Company Limited*

Aerial view of open pit mining operations and milling facilities of the Marmorton Mining Company, Marmora.

On a county basis, Hastings is the most significant mineral producer in the area. Thus, for 1960, the value of its minerals, formed essentially by uranium, cement and iron ore, was estimated at \$21.3 million—more than one-half of the mineral output of the Region as a whole. Haliburton ranked second with an estimated value for the same year of \$8.2 million, which formed about 20 per cent of the total Regional value; uranium was responsible for almost all of Haliburton's output. Third among the counties was Prince Edward whose 1960 mineral production was estimated at \$5.0 million—one-eighth of the Lake Ontario Region—traceable largely to cement production. In Peterborough, the main contributor to mineral output is nepheline syenite. This County occupied fourth position in 1960, with a value of \$3.8 million—nearly one-tenth of the Regional total. Northumberland, Victoria, Lennox and Addington, and Durham accounted for the remaining small percentage of the area's mineral output, their production consisting exclusively of structural materials other than cement.



# Energy

## Electricity

Ten hydro-electric generating stations in the Lake Ontario Region, two on the Otonabee River and eight on the Trent, are operated by The Hydro-Electric Power Commission of Ontario. These have a combined installed capacity of 41,365 kilowatts, the largest being Heely Falls Generating Station on the Trent with a capacity of 10,500 kilowatts. In 1960, these stations together produced more than 254 million kilowatt-hours of electrical energy—approximately 18 per cent of the amount consumed in the Region.

Various improvements and expansion projects were carried out in 1960 to meet the steady growth in demand for power. Additional substation capacity was made available in Belleville, Brighton, Campbellford, Cobourg, Deseronto, Marmora and Norwood, while extensive improvements to electrical distribution systems were carried out in Bancroft, Bobcaygeon, Havelock, Lakefield, Norwood and Trenton. Street-lighting systems in Bloomfield and Deseronto were modernized with the installation of fluorescent lighting units. A modern municipal building was completed in Bancroft to house municipal services and the Public Utilities Commission. At Ontario Hydro's Ross L. Dobbin Transformer Station near Peterborough, the installation of two new transformers was required to step down power from 230,000 volts (the level at which it is transmitted from the generating stations) to 44,000 volts.

Eighteen rural operating areas, in whole or in part, were located in the Region at the close of 1960. Some 6,900 miles of primary distribution line served approximately 64,500 Regional customers, about one-quarter of whom were in the farm service category. Ontario's rural electrification program has greatly contributed to the mechanization of operations on the farm. It has made possible the introduction of labour-saving machinery and has led to greater efficiency and productivity in the Region's agriculture. Most farm households in the area now have washing machines, refrigerators, vacuum cleaners, radios and television sets.

Approximately two and one-half times as much electricity was used in the Region during 1960 as during 1951. More than one-half of this 1,423.5 million kilowatt-hours of energy (758.2 million kilowatt-hours) was used by industrial customers, 30 per cent by domestic, nine per cent by commercial, and the remainder by farm service and street-lighting customers. Revenue from sales increased by 134 per cent over the nine-year period and stood at \$15,888,000 at the end of 1960.

Domestic use of electrical energy has increased more, proportionately, than any other category since 1951. Over the nine-year period, the amount of energy used for domestic purposes rose by 152 per cent, followed by farm (136 per cent), commercial



(119 per cent), industrial (110 per cent) and street lighting (87 per cent). During 1960, however, street lighting took the lead, increasing by 11 per cent compared with 10 per cent for domestic use, eight per cent for commercial, six per cent for farm and three per cent for industrial use.

**ELECTRIC ENERGY CONSUMED BY AND REVENUE RECEIVED FROM ULTIMATE\*  
CUSTOMERS OF THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER COMMISSION OF ONTARIO  
IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1959 AND 1960**

Type of Customer	1951		1959		1960	
	Sales (Millions Kwh)	Revenue (\$000's)	Sales (Millions Kwh)	Revenue (\$000's)	Sales (Millions Kwh)	Revenue (\$000's)
Domestic.....	170.7	2,354	389.5	5,474	430.2	6,126
Farm.....	38.1	837	84.9	1,800	90.0	1,852
Commercial.....	61.2	1,003	124.3	2,010	133.8	2,137
Power (Industrial).....	362.0	2,429	739.3	5,387	758.2	5,494
Street Lighting.....	6.0	154	10.1	239	11.3	279
Total Power.....	638.0	6,777	1,348.1	14,910	1,423.5	15,888

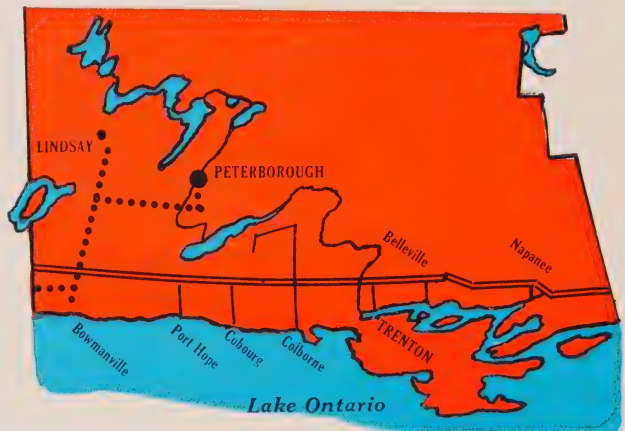
\*Total for customers of Municipal Electrical Utilities, Ontario Hydro's Local Systems, Rural Operating Areas and Direct Industrial Customers.

### Natural Gas and Propane

Bowmanville was the first centre in the Region to receive natural gas. Prior to October 1956, when the Consumers' Gas Company completed a pipeline from Toronto, Bowmanville had been served by a propane-air distribution system. This was operated by Ontario Shorgas until purchased by Consumers' Gas in March 1956. Peterborough also used propane-air before the introduction of natural gas. In February 1959, Consumers' Gas purchased the distribution system from the Peterborough Utilities Commission and began the construction of a 19-mile transmission line from a point near Lindsay. Conversion to natural gas was carried out in the following April. Lindsay received natural gas in 1958.

Most of the Region's lake-shore communities fall within the service area of Lakeland Natural Gas Limited. The Company's transmission and distribution lines which are connected with the trans-Canada pipeline serve the towns of Port Hope, Cobourg, Colborne,

### SOUTHERN PORTION OF LAKE ONTARIO REGION SHOWING NATURAL GAS PIPELINES



Trans-Canada Pipe Lines Ltd.	=====
Consumers' Gas Company	.....
Lakeland Natural Gas Co.	-----

Trenton, Belleville and Napanee. In addition, mains have been extended into Canada's newest tobacco-raising area in Haldimand and Cramahe Townships north of Colborne, where natural gas is being employed to cure bright leaf tobacco, the principal type of tobacco used in Canadian cigarettes. The fuel has rapidly gained acceptance in this type of enterprise, as it lends itself well to the equal distribution of a desired temperature throughout the curing barns. It is also cleaner, more flexible and more easily controlled than most other artificial heating systems used in the tobacco-curing process. In 1960, about 90 per cent of all tobacco farms located in the service area of the Lakeland Natural Gas system used natural gas as a fuel. The quantity of gas sold to tobacco growers in the area in 1960 increased by approximately 54 per cent as compared to 1959.

The general advantages of natural gas are accurate control, rapid heat and low maintenance costs. Many new homes, commercial enterprises and industrial establishments have had natural gas facilities installed during construction, while many others have been converted to the new fuel from coal or oil. This trend is expected to continue in the future.

# Manufacturing

Manufacturing in the Lake Ontario Region is growing and at the same time becoming increasingly diversified. Not only does resident industry continue to expand, but new companies regularly locate in the area as well. The central position occupied by the Region between Canada's two largest metropolitan markets has a favourable influence on its development and serves to attract new manufacturing ventures and to increase and intensify the activities of enterprises already there. Since 1955, more than 100 firms have established new plants, opened new branches or made additions to existing plant capacity in the area. During 1960 alone, organizations such as the Canadian General Electric Company Limited at Peterborough, General Foods Limited at Cobourg, the Bata Shoe Company of Canada Limited at Batawa, the Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide Canada Limited, at Belleville and a score of others throughout the Region increased plant capacity. Among the new manufacturing firms established in the area in the same year were the United Finish Company of Canada, engaged in the production of special finishes for the leather trade at Cobourg, and the Brighton Valve Company. As settlement and industry fan out along the lakeshore in the forthcoming years, it may be anticipated that the Region will assume more and more the role of one of the arms of the "golden horseshoe" which currently encircles the western end of Lake Ontario.

The following statistics demonstrate that manufacturing in the area has been developing at a healthy pace.

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY  
IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1939 TO 1959**

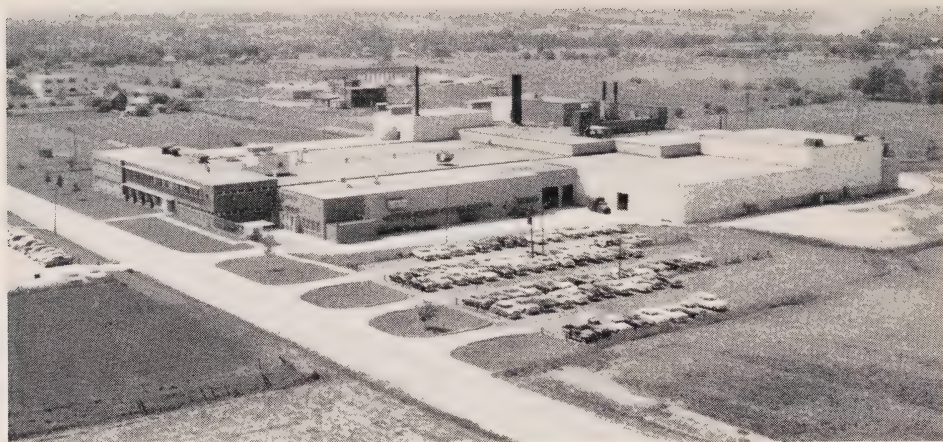
	Net Value of Products (\$000's)	Selling Value of Factory Shipments (\$000's)	Number of Employees	Earnings (\$000's)
1939.....	30,834	68,915	13,202	12,664
1946.....	70,686	167,761	22,811	33,885
1951.....	121,156	288,816	25,901	64,804
1955.....	146,695	324,467	26,375	80,620
1959.....	196,526	471,487	26,788	103,681

In 1959, the Region's selling value of factory shipments stood at the highest level it had ever attained—\$471 million—nearly three times that of 1946, while a comparison with the year 1939 shows an almost sevenfold increase. Nearly 27,000 persons were employed in this sector of the economy—about one-quarter of the Region's labour force. Since the end of World War II, the total earnings of the workers in manufacturing have more than tripled. Approximately three-quarters of the total number of employees in 1959 were production workers, as opposed to supervisory and office staff.

Of the major groups which constitute the manufacturing sector of the Lake Ontario Region, the most important is that of foods and beverages. In 1959, this group accounted for almost one-quarter of the selling value of factory shipments.



## LAKE ONTARIO REGION



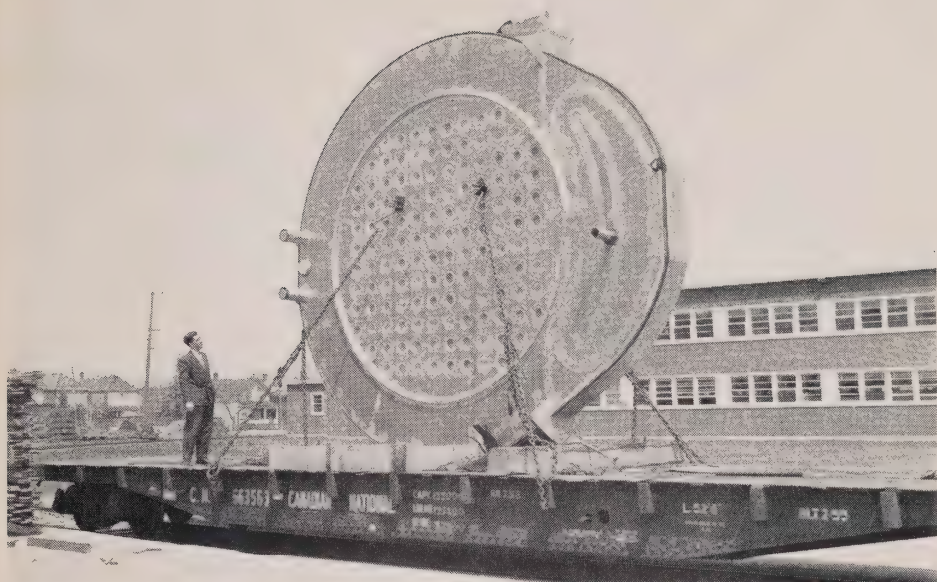
*Courtesy—Union Carbide Canada Limited, Visking Division*

Visking Division of Union Carbide Canada Limited, Lindsay. Largest food casing and polyethylene film plant in the British Commonwealth.

Not only did the foods and beverages group occupy first place in terms of value of production, it also led in respect of the number of manufacturing establishments and was second only to the electrical apparatus industry with regard to the size of its working force. More than one-third of the area's 771 establishments was engaged in the production of one or more food or beverage items, while nearly 4,800 workers, or almost one-fifth of those employed in manufacturing, contributed to the output of these commodities. Non-ferrous metal products ranked second, with roughly one-fifth of the Region's selling value of factory shipments, and employed 1,220 persons in 12 establishments. The electrical apparatus and supplies group, represented by 11 manufacturers employing nearly 5,460 persons, was the most significant insofar as the number of employees was concerned, and the third most important in terms of value of factory shipments. Iron and steel products engaged some 4,540 persons and ranked fourth in value of output among the Region's groups of manufactures. Textile and non-metallic mineral products ranked fifth and sixth, respectively, as regards value of output.

The value of factory shipments of food and beverage products originating in the Lake Ontario Region was almost \$110 million in 1959, and the enterprises which contributed to this aggregate were many and varied. Canneries engaged in the preparation and canning of vegetables, fruits, corn, macaroni and other food-stuffs are plentiful in the southern counties. Baxter Canning Company Limited and Stokely-Van Camp of Canada Limited, for example, operate large canning plants at Bloomfield and Trenton, respectively. There is also an abundance of dairies and creameries, varying in size from establishments owned by such interprovincial organizations as Silverwood Dairies Limited at Lindsay and Peterborough to enterprises having only a few employees. Cereal products from the Quaker Oats Company





*Courtesy—Canadian General Electric Company Limited*

Nuclear reactor end wall for use in Nuclear Power Demonstration (NPD) at Rolphton, constructed by Canadian General Electric Company, Peterborough.

of Canada Limited and meat products from Canada Packers Limited at Peterborough are also important among the edible commodities processed in the area. Coca-Cola Limited and other soft drink manufacturers have factories there, and alcoholic beverages are produced by the H. Corby Distillery Limited at Corbyville near Belleville.

Specialized types of food products are also manufactured in the Lake Ontario Region. Thus, Mead Johnson of Canada Limited at Belleville turns out nutritional products including pablum, while General Foods Limited at Cobourg numbers pectin and pet food among its many commodities. Livestock feeds are supplied by several sources, including United Co-operatives of Ontario at Peterborough.

Among the 315 establishments which in 1959 were engaged in the manufacture of foods and beverages in the Region, roughly one-third owed their welfare to dairy produce. In that year, dairy factories received an aggregate of 342 million pounds of milk and more than six million pounds of cream, valued at \$10.4 million and \$4.0 million, respectively. In the same year, the selling value of factory shipments of these enterprises was \$20.1 million. Cheddar cheese, milk and creamery butter each accounted for about one-quarter of this total value, while of the remaining \$5 million value, roughly \$2 million was made up by cream.

The output of non-ferrous metal products in the area, which in 1959 had a value of almost \$95 million, ranges from alloys resistant to high temperature and abrasion

## LAKE ONTARIO REGION

to silverware items. Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited at Port Hope, producing nuclear grade uranium compounds and uranium metal, and Williams and Williams (Eastern) Limited at Trenton, manufacturing aluminum products, are two of the largest employers among the organizations turning out non-ferrous metal products.

Prominent in the electrical apparatus and supplies group are Canadian General Electric Company Limited, which manufactures such products as electric motors and generators and electric cable, and the Northern Electric Company Limited, which produces fire alarms, traffic signals and defence (radar) equipment, public address equipment and office intercommunication systems. Electric welding machines are also manufactured in the Region. The selling value of factory shipments of this group in 1959 was more than \$76 million.

Iron and steel products attained a 1959 value approaching \$58 million. The Marmoraton Mining Company Limited, one of the area's outstanding enterprises in this field, processes low grade magnetite and turns out high grade iron ore pellets. Structural steel work from the Central Bridge Company Limited at Trenton and iron castings from the Bowmanville Foundry Company Limited are also to be counted among locally-produced iron and steel products.

Textile products of many kinds are produced in the Lake Ontario Region, with a 1959 value of \$21 million. Articles of clothing, carpets and rugs, cotton yarn, spinning and weaving worsteds all make their contribution to the local textile output. The Brinton-Peterboro Carpet Company Limited at Peterborough and National Textiles Limited at Lindsay are two of the larger organizations in this field. Noteworthy among the organizations associated with the leather products group is the Bata Shoe Company of Canada Limited, located at Batawa west of Belleville. This enterprise employs about 800 people and turns out several kinds of footwear.

### MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION, BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS, 1959

	Establishments	Employees	Selling Value of Factory Shipments	
	No.	No.	(\$'000's)	%
Foods and Beverages.....	315	4,798	109,887	23.3
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....	12	1,220	94,758	20.1
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.....	11	5,456	76,176	16.2
Iron and Steel Products.....	44	4,538	57,753	12.2
Textile Products.....	16	1,815	21,070	4.5
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	32	1,160	18,958	4.0
Paper Products.....	9	838	18,045	3.8
Wood Products.....	195	1,891	16,881	3.6
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	18	577	12,380	2.6
Leather Products.....	11	972	9,637	2.0
Transportation Equipment.....	14	487	5,268	1.1
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries	59	569	4,497	1.0
Other Major Groups.....	35	2,467	26,177	5.6
Total.....	771	26,788	471,487	100.0





*Courtesy—Northern Electric Company Limited*

Belleville works of Northern Electric Company Limited.

Forest-based industries also make their contribution to the wealth of the Lake Ontario Region. In 1959, the selling value of shipments of the area's pulp and paper mills, which numbered three at that time, aggregated \$10.3 million. A fourth mill, the Campbellford Pulp Company Limited resumed operations at its pulp mill in 1960. The products of the area's sawmills were valued at \$4.8 million in 1959, while the output of other wood-using industries had a value of \$12.1 million. The wood products industry manufactures, among other items, sawn lumber, sash, doors, veneers and plywood products. A variety of paper products is also turned out locally including waxed and gummed paper, stationery and paper boards.

The Lake Ontario Region produces approximately six per cent of the Province's foods and beverages and the same percentage of its textile products. Locally produced non-ferrous metal products and electrical apparatus and supplies each form around 11 per cent of Ontario's output, while iron and steel products and non-metallic mineral products account for some three and five per cent, respectively, of the Provincial aggregate.

Many of the products which go to make up the Region's industrial groups are outstanding by virtue of the size of the organizations which manufacture them. Among these organizations is the Outboard Marine Corporation of Canada Limited,



## LAKE ONTARIO REGION

which employs some 1,300 people at Peterborough in the production of outboard motors, power lawn mowers and kindred items. At Bowmanville, approximately 600 are employed by The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada Limited, in the manufacture of belting and other mechanical rubber goods. Another large enterprise is Canada Cement Company Limited, engaged in turning out Portland cement at Belleville. Two significant organizations manufacturing plastics products are the Bakelite Company, a division of Union Carbide Canada Limited, at Belleville and the plastics division of the Canadian General Electric Company Limited at Cobourg.

Throughout the last decade, the trend with regard to the value of factory shipments of the area's major industrial groups was distinctly upward. In 1959, the value of the non-ferrous metal products group was several times larger than it had been in 1951. Over the same period, considerable advances were also made by iron and steel and non-metallic mineral products, along with leather products and those of printing, publishing and allied industries, all of which increased in value by approximately 80 per cent. Other rises in value ranged from nearly 30 per cent for foods and beverages and the paper products group to 70 per cent for chemicals and allied products. Of all the area's industrial groups, only that of wood products showed a fall-off over the eight years. However, this does not reflect a gradual decline, since the output of wood products has been subject to considerable fluctuations during this period, varying between a high of \$20.8 million in 1952 and a low of \$15 million in 1954.

### SELLING VALUE OF FACTORY SHIPMENTS IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION, BY COUNTIES, 1959

	Selling Value of Factory Shipments (\$000's)	Number of Employees	Establishments
Peterborough.....	146,496	9,565	139
Durham.....	117,197	2,623	73
Hastings.....	108,208	8,102	235
Northumberland.....	37,379	1,935	114
Lennox and Addington....	25,962	1,539	53
Victoria.....	23,270	2,036	82
Prince Edward.....	10,758	742	55
Haliburton.....	2,217	246	20
Total.....	<u>471,487</u>	<u>26,788</u>	<u>771</u>

The distribution of the manufacturing industry within the Region reflects a concentration in Peterborough and its environs. The County of Peterborough accounts for nearly one-third of the Region's selling value of factory shipments and ranks first among the counties. Durham and Hastings occupy second and third place, respectively, followed by Northumberland, Lennox and Addington, and Victoria, whose value of factory shipments in 1959 ranged from \$23 million to \$37 million. Prince Edward County and Haliburton are the Region's least important manufacturing counties. During recent years the largest rise in the value of factory

shipments was shown by Durham where a fourfold increase occurred between 1951 and 1959, occasioned in large part by the activities of Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited at Port Hope since 1955. During the same period, the two other leading manufacturing counties, Hastings and Peterborough, experienced increments in the selling values of their factory shipments of 39 and 15 per cent, respectively.

Of the Lake Ontario Region's 771 manufacturing establishments in 1959, Hastings had the largest portion—considerably more than one-quarter. Peterborough County ranked second with almost one-fifth of the total, and was followed closely by Northumberland. Establishments were distributed fairly evenly among the other counties, except in the case of Haliburton which is predominantly a tourist area. In terms of the number of persons engaged in manufacturing, the County of Peterborough ranked first in 1959, having more than one-third of the Region's 26,788 manufacturing employees. Hastings had somewhat less than one-third. The remaining counties, with the exception of Prince Edward and Haliburton, ranged from about 2,600 employees in Durham to 1,500 in Lennox and Addington.

It is apparent that the array of manufactured goods originating in the area embraces an exceedingly wide range. Electrical machinery and electronic equipment, clocks and watches, clothing and shoes, plastics and leather goods, watercraft and building materials, industrial alcohol, brake linings, canned goods and dairy products all figure in the impressive inventory of local manufactures. These and a host of other products find their way from the Region's establishments to Canadian and world markets, and bear testimony to the activity of manufacturing in the Lake Ontario Region.

# Transportation

Situated as it is, between three of the nation's largest metropolitan centres—Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa—the Region is traversed by the modern and efficient transportation systems which link these cities. This greatly facilitates the shipment of merchandise by the Region's businessmen and farmers to nearby and distant markets. While close proximity to Toronto and Montreal provides efficient transportation facilities, it also makes railways and roads the key factors in the Region's transportation system. Air service consists mainly of seaplane bases but the air facilities at Montreal, Malton and Ottawa are within easy reach of the area's travellers.

## Railways

The Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific Railways both operate rail services in the Lake Ontario Region. The C.N.R. has approximately 500 miles of rail lines, while the C.P.R. has approximately 370 miles. Some of these lines, Toronto-Montreal-Ottawa routes, are among the most heavily travelled in Canada.

The C.N.R.'s main route is a double-tracked line which runs from Montreal to Toronto through Napanee, Belleville, Trenton Junction, Port Hope and Bowmanville. This is the only double-tracked line in the area. A single-tracked line from Ottawa, which meets the Toronto-Montreal line at Napanee, completes the major C.N.R. lines in the Region. These lines carry three daily through-trains in each direction. During the summer, a fourth train is operated between Montreal and Toronto to handle tourist and vacation travel. The only other passenger line operated by the Company in this area is one which runs northwest from Belleville through Campbellford, Peterborough and Lindsay to Lorneville, where it leaves the Region and continues on to Beaverton, Orillia and Midland. South of the main line, the C.N.R. operates a freight line from Trenton to Picton on the Bay of Quinte. This branch also extends north for a distance of 123 miles from Trenton through Frankford, Marmora, Bancroft and York River to Wallace, which is just south of the southern boundary of Algonquin Park. Other freight lines include a line which runs north through Lindsay to Haliburton—a distance of 56 miles—and southwest to Toronto, leaving the Region at Manilla, and another which runs from Lorneville through Kirkfield to Coboconk. The C.N.R. also operates two shorter lines in the area. The first runs from Lakefield through Peterborough to Millbrook and the second is an access line to the Marmoraton Mines which was completed in 1954 at a cost of \$81,000.

The two main C.P.R. lines which traverse the Region run from Toronto to Montreal. The southern line enters from the west at Darlington, passes through Bowmanville, Port Hope, Trenton and Belleville and leaves at a point approximately ten miles east of Lens. The bulk of through traffic moves over this line. The northern line enters the Region from the west about five miles from Burketon Station, passes through Peterborough, Norwood, Havelock and Tweed and leaves the area five miles east of Kaladar. Both lines converge just west of Perth in Eastern Ontario and continue as a double-tracked line to Montreal. The C.P.R. also operates two short branch lines in the Lake Ontario Region. The longest runs north from Dranoel (a point on the Company's northern Toronto-Montreal line) through Lindsay to



**PROFILE AND GEOGRAPHICAL MAP OF TRENT-SEVERN WATERWAY**

**VERTICAL SCALE**  
200 0 200 400 600 800 1000 Feet

**HORIZONTAL SCALE**  
10 0 10 20 30 Statute Miles

**Profile Data:**

Location / Feature	Elevation (ft.)
Georgian Bay	578.5
Port Severn Lock 43	
Big Chute	
Marine Railway	
Swift Rapids	
Marine Railway	
Sparrow L. & Severn R.	698.0
Couchiching Lock 42	
L. Couchiching & L. Simcoe	718.0
Cambridge Lock 41	
Kirkfield	
Hydraulic Lift Lock	
Balsam Lake (Summit)	841.0
Rosedale Lock 35	
Frederick Falls Flight Locks 33 & 34	
Sturgeon L.	813.0
Bakerdam Lock 32	
Buckhorn L.	808.0
Buckhorn Lock 31	
Loversick Lock 29	
Flight Locks 28 & 29	
Burleigh Falls	
Youngs Point Lock 27	
Stoney L.	769.0
Lakefield Lock 26	
Peterborough	
Hydraulic Lift Lock	
Otonabee R. & Rice Lake	613.0
Hastings Lock 18	
Trent River	604.0
Healy Falls	
Flight Locks 16 & 17	
Ranney Falls	
Flight Locks 11 & 12	
Percy Reach	313.0
Glen Ross Lock 6	
Frankford Lock 3	
Bay of Quinte	243.0

**Geographical Map Details:**

- Legend:**
  - Trent-Severn Waterway (dashed line)
  - Highways (solid lines with numbers)
  - Other (solid lines)
  - Railways (lines with cross-ticks)
- Key Locations:** Georgian Bay, Orillia, Barrie, Lindsay, Peterborough, Trenton, Bay of Quinte.
- Water Bodies:** Georgian Bay, Lake Simcoe, Lake Ontario.
- Rivers/Lakes:** Severn R., Couchiching R., Balsam Lake, Sturgeon L., Buckhorn L., Stoney L., Otonabee R., Trent River, Percy Reach.
- Infrastructure:** C.P.R., C.N.R., C.O.R. railway lines; various highways (e.g., 400, 12, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100).

Compiled from information published by the CANADIAN HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICE, Surveys & Mapping Branch, Ottawa, and other reliable sources.

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Bobcaygeon, a distance of 34 miles, while the other extends for 21 miles from Havelock to Nephton. The latter was specially constructed to give rail service to the American Nepheline Company Limited and the International Minerals & Chemicals Corporation (Canada) Limited.

Since 1951, both the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. have increased their facilities in order to boost the efficiency of freight and passenger services in the Lake Ontario Region. The C.P.R. improved its service in the Havelock and Trenton areas by expanding its yard facilities. From 1951 to 1960, approximately 34 new sidings were constructed, including the completion in 1956 of the branch line from Havelock to Nephton at a cost of \$1.5 million. The Company has installed Centralized Traffic Control on its southern line and this has resulted in improved dependability and speed of both freight and passenger transport in the area. Since 1951, the C.N.R. has carried out a track reconstruction program as part of an overall policy aimed at providing better facilities in all phases of its operations. The program included the laying of 198 miles of new rail, 68 miles of partly worn rail, 785,000 track ties and 398,000 yards of ballast. The new rails were laid on the Kingston to Oshawa line, while the partly worn rails were put on the Trenton to Bancroft and on the Belleville to Lindsay lines.

The Region's railway network is a major means of transport for its exports and imports. Each year, the system transports large quantities of grain, manufactured products, gravel and crushed stone, minerals and mineral compounds, and dairy products to markets outside the area. Approximately 0.3 million tons of pelletized iron ore were shipped by rail from Marmora to Picton in 1960. At the same time, the imports of the Lake Ontario Region—coal, steel, copper, agricultural and industrial machinery, petroleum oils and gasoline—are also transported by rail into the Region.

### **Waterways and Harbours**

The Trent and Murray Canals and the Region's numerous lakes and streams are used mainly by pleasure craft although they are also utilized to some extent for the transportation of freight. The larger rivers include the Crowe, Napanee, Otonabee, Scugog, Moira and the Trent. Only two of these—the Trent and the Otonabee—have commercial significance. The Trent, the largest river on the northern shore of Lake Ontario, originates in Rice Lake, drains an area of 4,790 square miles and empties into the Bay of Quinte at Trenton. The course of the Trent River is the same as the southern portion of the Trent Canal. Like the Trent, the Otonabee River also forms a part of the Trent Canal. Extending for a distance of 20 miles from Stoney Lake to Rice Lake, it passes through the City of Peterborough and provides the link between the northern and southern lakes of the Kawartha District.

The Trent Canal, which began operations in 1833, played an important economic role in the lumber trade in the Nineteenth Century, but assumed less importance with the expansion of road and railway facilities in the early Twentieth Century. This 240-mile canal is a series of rivers and lakes linked by 43 locks, 33 miles of short artificial channels and two marine railways. The courses of the Trent and Otonabee Rivers form the Trent Canal as far as Stoney Lake. From here, it passes through a





*Courtesy—Marmoraton Mining Company Limited*

Iron ore carrier of Bethlehem Steel arriving at Picton to take on a cargo of pellets produced by the Marmoraton Mining Company Limited.

series of lakes, short rivers and artificial channels in the Kawartha District to Lake Simcoe. The Canal then proceeds to Lake Couchiching and Sparrow Lake and continues via the Severn River to Port Severn on Georgian Bay. The Trent Canal's advantage of a short route between the Upper and Lower Great Lakes is attenuated by its shallow draught. The first 89 miles from Lake Ontario to Peterborough provide eight-foot navigation, while an additional 135 miles to Swift Rapids have six-foot navigation; the eight miles between Swift Rapids and Big Chute, where the marine railways are located, have a somewhat lower capacity. Plans for the elimination of these marine railways, however, are already under way. Over the next ten years, the Federal Government expects to spend an estimated \$12 million on expansion and repairs to the Trent Canal System. The construction of locks at Big Chute and Swift Rapids at an estimated cost of over \$3 million, are only part of the overall program which is designed to modernize the system and increase the effective depth of the Canal from four to six feet. The design and preliminary engineering work at Swift Rapids Lock is scheduled to commence early in 1962 while construction will begin in 1963. At Big Chute Lock, preliminary work is expected to begin in 1963 and both locks are expected to be completed by 1965. Also included in the ten-year program, are the replacement of 14 swing

bridges with overhead structures, the conversion of ten other swing bridges to electric power, the rehabilitation of the lift Locks at Peterborough and Kirkfield and the replacement of Locks 33 and 34 at Fenelon Falls by a single lock. This latter project is already in progress. In addition, 30 dams along the Waterway will undergo "restoration".

There are several branches from the main canal. The largest and most important is the Scugog branch which runs for 35 miles from Sturgeon Lake up the Scugog River through a lock at Lindsay and across Lake Scugog to Port Perry. The Trent Canal is used by more pleasure craft—72,874 pleasure boats used it in 1960—than any other canal in Canada. Cargo vessels make little use of this waterway; in recent years less than 100 have used the Canal each year.

The Murray Canal, a 7.5-mile water link across the isthmus which joins the counties of Northumberland and Prince Edward, provides a short, direct route to Lake Ontario from the Bay of Quinte. This Canal has no locks and can accommodate larger vessels than the Trent. In 1959, vessel transits on the Murray Canal numbered 254—almost four times the 1950 total. The number of cargo vessels using the Murray Canal in 1959 was 90.

The operation, maintenance and improvement of the Trent and Murray Canals require considerable expenditures. During the period 1954-1958, the Federal Government spent approximately \$770,000 annually for these purposes, mainly on the Trent Canal. Although the benefits derived are not directly measurable, the growing number of vacationers who make use of these canals and patronize the Region's tourist and retail establishments are a significant source of income.

While a great multiplicity of rivers, lakes and canals constitute the internal water transportation network of the Region, the 550-mile stretch of lake front in the south makes possible its participation in water traffic on a national and international scale. In 1959, the Region's ports handled approximately 1.7 million cargo tons of goods in international and coastwise shipping services, 65 per cent of which were in coastwise shipping. Cement is an important product which is shipped from Picton to Toronto. Limestone was the most important commodity shipped and was responsible for approximately 40 per cent of the Regional total, while iron ore was next with approximately 15 per cent. Almost one million cargo tons of goods or approximately 53 per cent of the Regional total were loaded and unloaded at Picton. Limestone accounted for the major portion of this port's freight in 1959. At Belleville, more than 0.3 million cargo tons of goods were shipped in 1959. Picton and Belleville together account for most of the freight transported by water in the Lake Ontario Region. These two ports handled over 1.2 million cargo tons of goods in 1959—about 72 per cent of the Regional total.

## Roads

In 1960, the Lake Ontario Region was served by 10,531 miles of highways and accounted for 12 per cent of the Province's total road mileage. Hastings, the largest county, had the highest road mileage or more than one-fifth of the total. Organized township roads made up 70 per cent of the Region's highways, county roads 13 per cent, King's Highways 10 per cent, urban roads five per cent and secondary highways two per cent.

## LAKE ONTARIO REGION

### ROAD MILEAGES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1960

	King's Highways	Secondary Highways	County Roads	Organized Twp. Roads	Urban Roads	Total
Durham.....	130	..	134	969	72	1,305
Haliburton.....	115	98	..	459	..	672
Hastings.....	244	56	270	1,518	106	2,194
Lennox and Addington..	102	6	177	648	26	959
Northumberland.....	130	..	161	1,303	82	1,676
Peterborough.....	112	58	200	1,102	126	1,598
Prince Edward.....	59	..	188	416	20	683
Victoria.....	158	60	235	911	80	1,444
Total.....	<u>1,050</u>	<u>278</u>	<u>1,365</u>	<u>7,326</u>	<u>512</u>	<u>10,531</u>

The principal highways in the Lake Ontario Region fall into two main groups—those which connect Toronto to Ottawa or Montreal and those which serve the Region exclusively. The first group, all of which run from east to west, includes Highways No. 401, 2 and 7. Highway No. 401, the throughway from Windsor to the Quebec border, is almost completed and extends across most of the Region. With the opening of the 30-mile stretch between Port Hope and Brighton in July 1961, Highway No. 401 extended in the area from Oshawa to Marysville—a distance of 95 miles. When the unfinished portion of Highway No. 401 is completed in the Region, traffic will not only be relieved on the east-west Highways No. 7 and 2, but road transportation in the area will achieve a higher degree of efficiency. Highway No. 2, from Toronto to Montreal, parallels the shoreline of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and passes through Bowmanville, Port Hope, Cobourg, Colborne, Brighton, Trenton, Belleville, Deseronto and Napanee. No. 7 Highway, which begins at Sarnia and by-passes Toronto, enters the Region from the west at Manilla, continues eastward through Lindsay, Peterborough, Norwood, Havelock, Marmora and Madoc, ending at Perth, about 50 miles southwest of Ottawa.

The highways in the second group provide the north to south links in the Region's network of roads. Highways No. 35, 28 and 41 are the longest and most important roads in this group. Highway No. 35 extends for 80 miles from Highway No. 401 near Newcastle, through Lindsay, Coboconk, Norland and Minden where it continues on northward to Dorset, a distance of 30 miles. No. 28 Highway runs for approximately 94 miles from Port Hope to Bancroft, passing through Peterborough, Lakefield and Burleigh Falls. Highway No. 41 from Picton to Pembroke is partly outside the Region, but it passes through Napanee, Roblin, Erinsville, Kaladar and Denbigh. Highways No. 37, from Belleville to Tweed; No. 14, from Bloomfield through Belleville to Marmora; No. 30, from Brighton to Havelock; No. 45, from Cobourg to Norwood, and No. 62, from Madoc through Bancroft to Pembroke, are some of the shorter roads in the Region's transportation system.

The multiplicity of lakes and rivers in the Lake Ontario Region has necessitated the building and maintenance of numerous bridges. During the fiscal year ending March 31, 1960, 26 new bridges were completed in the area as compared with 25 in



the previous year. Twenty of these bridges were part of the construction on Highway No. 401 in the counties of Northumberland and Durham.

The phenomenal rise in the number of motor vehicle registrations in the last 16 years has heavily accentuated the administrative and financial aspects of the Province's transportation problems and has also substantially increased the road expenditure of the Department of Highways. The Department's expenditures for construction and maintenance on King's Highways, development roads and roads in unincorporated townships in the Region reached a total of more than \$16.5 million at the end of the fiscal year 1960-61. More than 82 per cent of the Department's expenditure was devoted to new construction.

### **Trucking Operations**

Changing transportation needs have led to increasing use of piggyback services and both the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. have extended their operations in this field. The existence of excellent highways in the Lake Ontario Region is especially conducive to the operation of efficient trucking services. Consequently, a number of transport companies operate trucking routes between the Region and the rest of the Province. About 11 trucking companies serve the City of Peterborough. Smith Transport Limited, Cope Transport Limited, Toronto-Peterborough Transport Company Limited, Cathcart Lines and Hewitt Transport Company are some of the more important firms operating in the area. In 1957, the Canadian Pacific Railway also commenced highway express services in the Region. To date, the C.P.R. has established five major trucking routes, which are continually being expanded. The Peterborough-Lindsay-Bobcaygeon route was instituted in 1957. This operation has recently been expanded to co-ordinate with a highway-piggyback service from Trenton to Peterborough, originating in Montreal. In 1958, four other routes originating in Toronto, were introduced by the Company to handle express for Belleville, Trenton and Oshawa. These operations are being performed by a C.P.R.-controlled company—Smith Transport Limited. The C.N.R. also operates similar trucking routes in the area. In 1960, continued expansion took place in the C.N.R.'s piggyback services. Belleville was among the points in Ontario which were included in the Company's network.

### **Motor Vehicle Registrations**

One of the striking features of North American economic and social activities in the post-war period has been the increasing domination of the motor vehicle. Motor vehicle registrations, a visible concomitant of economic expansion, have exhibited rapid growth in the Lake Ontario Region where they have more than doubled since 1945. Of the Region's 112,182 motor vehicles, 87,413 or 78 per cent were passenger cars in 1960. This total brings the average number of persons per passenger car to 3.0.

Although the number of passenger cars has been doubled since 1945, it is the increase in commercial vehicles that is remarkable. Commercial motor vehicles total more than three times the number in 1945. This rise has been due mainly to the expansion in the Region's commerce and industry, and the increased demand for road freight transport.

## LAKE ONTARIO REGION

### MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1960

	Passenger	Commercial	Dual Purpose	Total
Durham.....	10,108	2,259	517	12,884
Haliburton.....	1,966	810	156	2,932
Hastings.....	25,855	5,339	1,563	32,757
Lennox and Addington....	5,571	1,681	245	7,497
Northumberland.....	9,647	2,508	474	12,629
Peterborough.....	20,096	3,688	1,129	24,913
Prince Edward.....	5,782	1,561	248	7,591
Victoria.....	8,388	2,257	334	10,979
Total.....	<u>87,413</u>	<u>20,103</u>	<u>4,666</u>	<u>112,182</u>

### Air Transportation

Of the area's seven land bases, those situated at Trenton and Mountainview are operated by the R.C.A.F. These have asphalt landing surfaces but are not used for commercial purposes. The other two airports with asphalt landing surfaces are at Deseronto and Picton, the latter being a customs port of entry and exit for the exclusive use of tourists. The remaining three land bases are at Peterborough, Bobcaygeon and Campbellford. These privately-licensed airports, each equipped with turf runways, have refuelling facilities and are designed to accommodate light aircraft. Four of the five seaplane bases in the area are used extensively by private persons and by tourists while the fifth, at Trenton, is an R.C.A.F. base. The Haliburton Highlands Air Service is a private company whose clientele is composed largely of tourists.

### LAND BASES IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1961

Name	Longest Usable Area (Feet)
Bobcaygeon.....	2,200
Campbellford.....	2,200
Deseronto.....	4,270
Mountainview* (R.C.A.F.).....	5,000
Peterborough.....	3,000
Picton.....	2,550
Trenton* (R.C.A.F.).....	8,000

\*To be used only with prior permission.

# Communications

The communication system in the Lake Ontario Region has been steadily expanding over the years to meet the growing demands of the Region's economy. The widening avenues of communication—telephone, postal service, radio, television and the press—have not only served to mould the various sectors of the economy into a single entity but, at the same time, have provided ready access to the major economic centres of North America.

## Telephones

The distribution of telephones has spread rapidly in the last 15 years. In 1960, there were approximately 102,600 telephones in the Region. This is more than two and one-half times the number in 1945 and about three and one-quarter times the 1939 total. In Belleville, the number of telephones in 1960 (15,344) was more than two and one-half times its 1946 level. During the same period, the number in Peterborough rose to 22,406, about two and one-half times more.

The growing demand for a more efficient telephone service in the area has been met mainly by The Bell Telephone Company of Canada. In 1960, there were an estimated 88,100 Bell telephones, approximately 85 per cent of the total number in the Lake Ontario Region and almost three times the 1945 figure. The number of telephones operated by independent systems is some 28 per cent higher than at the end of World War II.

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF TELEPHONES IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION,  
SELECTED YEARS 1939 TO 1960

	Independent <sup>1</sup> Systems	Bell Telephone Company of Canada	Total
	No.	No.	No.
1939.....	10,800	20,800	31,600
1945.....	11,300	28,000	39,300
1951.....	13,600	50,000	63,600
1955.....	14,100	67,100	81,200
1957.....	14,400	76,100	90,500
1958.....	15,100	79,900	95,000
1959.....	15,600	83,000	98,600
1960.....	14,500	88,100	102,600

<sup>1</sup>Does not include telephones of systems owned or operated by Departments or Commissions of the Dominion and Provincial Governments, nor by incorporated companies other than telephone companies.

At the end of 1960, some 50 independent systems served the people of the Lake Ontario Region. The largest of these is the Dysart Municipal Telephone System, with 1,383 telephones in Haliburton District. Others are the Port Hope Telephone Company Limited (1,243 telephones), the Ernesttown Rural Telephone Company Limited (789), the Orono Telephone Company Limited (714) and the Eastern Community Telephone Company Limited (627).

This last system, which operates in Lennox and Addington County, was formed during 1960 by the merging of three smaller systems—Adolphustown Rural Telephone System, Newburgh Rural Telephone System and Redden Telephone Company Limited. During the same year, Hawley Telephone Company Limited and Lennox





*Courtesy—The Bell Telephone Company of Canada*

Laying underground telephone cable between Toronto and Peterborough.

Telephone Company Limited, both of Napanee, gave up business and their areas are now served by The Bell Telephone Company of Canada. A third system, Madawaska Valley Telephone Company Limited, was sold to the Bell Telephone Company and its operations will be integrated with those of the Bell.

The area's telephone network was substantially expanded in 1959 when the Bell Telephone Company completed the installation of a \$2.8 million underground cable from Toronto to Peterborough. Lindsay and the surrounding district will receive improved service from this new cable extension.

Some thirty of the Bell exchanges, including those in Peterborough, Lindsay, Bowmanville, Port Hope, Cobourg, Belleville and Trenton, have dial service. Eight exchanges including those at Bobcaygeon, Coboconk, Kirkfield, Brighton, Deseronto and Napanee were converted to dial during 1961. The Lake Ontario Region has at its disposal all of the regular amenities of modern telephone service. These include teletype lines, emergency fire alarm systems and mobile telephone services.

### **Post Offices**

The Region is equipped with all the facilities connected with an up-to-date and efficient postal service. Wherever possible, aircraft are used to speed up the transmission of mail.

The area is served by a large number of postal offices including 27 which collected revenues exceeding \$10,000 in 1959. In that year, the aggregate revenues accruing to these post offices alone amounted to more than \$1.8 million as compared with the \$1.7 million collected by 26 post offices in the previous year. The largest post office was located in Peterborough where more than \$0.5 million was collected in 1959.

## Radio and Television

Five privately owned radio stations provide the Region with excellent coverage. The Cobourg and Lindsay stations and one of the Peterborough stations are independent of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. The second station at Peterborough is a basic station on the C.B.C. Dominion network and the one at Belleville is a supplementary of the same network.

There is only one television station in the Lake Ontario Region. Located at Peterborough, it is privately owned and is affiliated with the C.B.C. In recent years, the distribution of television receivers has widened considerably. Early in 1961, an estimated 82,200 households, or 89 per cent of the occupied homes in the Region, had at least one receiver.

ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF TELEVISION RECEIVERS BY COUNTIES IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION, MARCH 1961

	Households	Television Households	Per Cent Television
	No.	No.	
Durham.....	11,000	10,100	92
Haliburton.....	2,300	1,800	78
Hastings-Prince Edward ..	31,500	28,100	89
Lennox and Addington....	6,500	5,600	86
Northumberland.....	11,900	10,200	86
Peterborough.....	20,500	18,100	88
Victoria.....	9,000	8,300	92
Total.....	92,700	82,200	89

## Press

The Lake Ontario Region is well supplied with newspapers. These include 28 weeklies published in 23 centres scattered throughout the Region and four dailies issued in Peterborough, Belleville, Lindsay and Port Hope. The *Peterborough Examiner* has the widest circulation of all papers in the area.

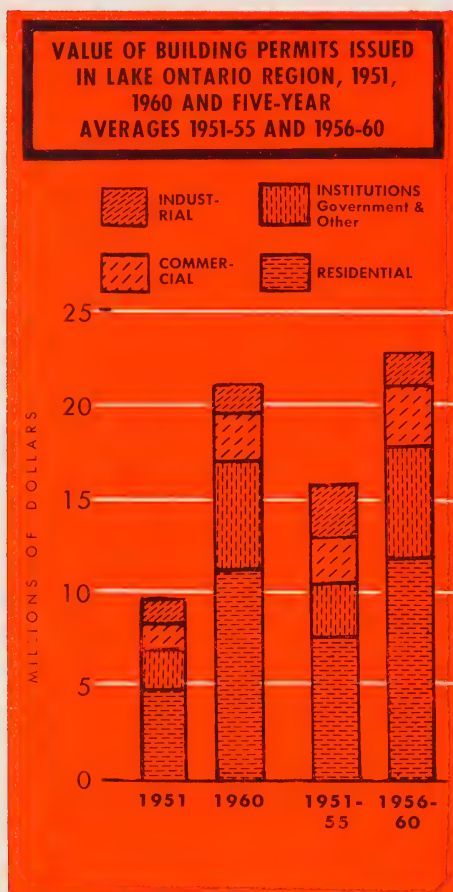
Three monthlies and one bi-monthly are also published in the Region. Included are the *Canadian Bee Journal*, Port Hope, the official organ of the Ontario Beekeepers Association; *Canada Lutheran*, Peterborough, published by the Canada Lutheran Publishing Board; *The Canadian*, Belleville, issued monthly during the academic year by the Ontario School for the Deaf; and *The Canadian Postmaster* (bi-monthly), Stirling, the official organ of the Canadian Postmasters' Association. These publications are important in that they are distributed on a national basis, being unique in their particular field.

# Construction, Housing and Household Facilities

The general trend in the construction industry in the Lake Ontario Region throughout the past decade has been gradually upward, with a peak in 1958 and 1959 followed by some contraction in 1960. The total value of building permits issued was more than twice as large in 1960 at \$21.2 million than it was in 1951 when it stood at \$9.6 million.

VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1960

	1951	% of Total	1960	% of Total
	(\$000's)		(\$000's)	
Residential.....	4,715	49.4	11,113	52.5
Institutional and Government.....	2,319	24.3	5,812	27.4
Commercial.....	1,357	14.2	2,575	12.1
Industrial.....	1,159	12.1	1,673	7.9
Other.....	3	..	12	0.1
Total.....	9,553	100.0	21,185	100.0



During the last decade, the value of building permits for residential purposes has generally exceeded that for industrial institutional and commercial purposes, except in the year 1952, when the value of industrial permits was the highest. In 1960, the value of residential permits was \$11.1 million or more than half of the Regional total. Over the period 1951-1960, the aggregate annual value of permits more than doubled—a positive indication of the progress made in the Region's economy.

In 1959 and 1960, the construction of buildings for factories, shops and offices was largely initiated in the leading industrial centres. Among the projects approved by the Factory Inspection Branch of the Ontario Department of Labour in 1960 were those for the Ontario Provincial Police, Mead-Johnson of Canada Limited and Northern Electric Company, all at Belleville, and Fromac Development Limited and the Canadian General Electric Company at Peterborough.

An analysis of residential construction statistics for the period 1951-



1960, by centres of 5,000 population and more, shows the greatest number of starts and completions in Peterborough. Figures in both categories fluctuate considerably from year to year. In most centres construction activity is growing; Belleville and Trenton in particular experienced remarkable increases in both starts and completions during the late fifties. By the end of 1960, Peterborough had a total of 294 housing units under the National Housing Act, which cost more than \$3 million. Of these, loans for 120 units carrying a total of almost \$2 million had been approved under the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation.

**DWELLING UNITS STARTED AND COMPLETED IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION,  
1951 AND 1957 TO 1960, CENTRES OF 5,000 AND OVER**

	Started					Completed				
	1951	1957	1958	1959	1960	1951	1957	1958	1959	1960
Belleville.....	35	49	28	262	129	51	43	39	243	186
Bowmanville...	n.a.	32	25	26	31	n.a.	39	28	26	23
Cobourg.....	28	31	74	79	41	42	51	49	62	79
Lindsay.....	25	30	51	62	31	33	21	50	57	48
Peterborough..	203	351	378	204	350	285	284	373	282	222
Port Hope.....	31	57	49	57	20	45	56	50	54	51
Trenton.....	16	64	94	81	68	23	67	101	83	69

n.a. Not available.

According to the 1951 Census, nearly 72 per cent of the 74,470 total occupied dwellings were owner-occupied. This percentage is slightly higher than that for the Province as a whole. The single detached dwelling was most common, accounting for 78 per cent of the Region's total occupied dwellings. Almost one-quarter (23 per cent) of all occupied dwellings were six-room homes. Next in rank was the five-room home (18 per cent), followed by the seven-room dwelling with 16 per cent. The principal exterior materials used in the area were wood (42 per cent), brick (37 per cent) and imitation siding (12 per cent). Most homes appeared to be well maintained since, in 1951, only 12 per cent of the occupied dwellings were in need of major repair.



*Courtesy—The Roy Studio, Peterborough*

The recently constructed Adam Scott Collegiate, Peterborough.

As in the rest of the Province, modern household equipment was to be found in a majority of the Region's homes. In 1951, 87 per cent of occupied dwellings were supplied with electricity, mainly from power lines; 70 per cent had refrigeration facilities; nearly 92 per cent had radios; 76 per cent had powered washing machines; about 60 per cent had passenger automobiles, and 69 per cent were equipped with telephones. The estimated number of telephones in the Lake Ontario Region in 1960 was 102,600—more than two and one-half times the 1945 figure. Early in 1961, television sets could be found in 82,200 households. The number of sets has been increasing rapidly in recent years and today more than 89 per cent of the Region's homes are equipped with this appliance. In both Durham and Victoria, 92 per cent of households had television receivers, followed by Peterborough with 88 per cent.

The 1951 Census also revealed that the proportion of homes with water piped inside was 60 per cent, while that with installed bathtubs or showers was 50 per cent. Both were somewhat lower than the corresponding proportions for the Province as a whole. Coal, the principal heating fuel, was used in 48 per cent of all occupied dwellings, wood in 32 per cent and oil in 20 per cent. Coke and gas had limited application as the principal heating fuel since each was used in less than 100 homes. The wood or coal range was the most important cooking facility and was found in more than one-half of the area's homes; the electric range, used in 43 per cent of all homes, was next in importance. Another source of energy, natural gas, was introduced to the Bowmanville area in the fall of 1956. With the completion of the Toronto to Montreal section of the trans-Canada pipeline late in 1957, this fuel was made available to other parts of the Region. Natural gas is expected to become progressively more important in the future.

# Trade

The Lake Ontario Region produces a substantial number of manufactures for export to other parts of the Province and, in many instances, to the rest of Canada, the United States and elsewhere. These commodities include breakfast foods, canned fruits and vegetables, clocks, dairy equipment, electrical motors and appliances as well as canoes and outboard motors. The iron ore and uranium mined in the area are mainly exported to the U.S.A. and the farm products, such as dairy products and meat, are marketed primarily in Oshawa and Metropolitan Toronto. The bulk of the area's imports is comprised of raw materials, industrial machinery and equipment, gasoline, petroleum oils, chemicals and hydro-electric power. The growth of wholesale and retail sales has been a major feature of the economy of the Lake Ontario Region since 1941.

## Exports

The Region's exports, most of which are produced by its manufacturing establishments and farms, find their way to many markets, particularly in Canada and the United States. A substantial portion of the area's fruit, vegetables, milk and grain are exported in the form of canned foods, cheese, breakfast cereals, jelly, and powdered and liquid pectin. The nuclear reactors, steam turbines, electrical motors, generators and other apparatus manufactured by the Canadian General Electric Company at Peterborough and the plastic goods produced by its Cobourg plant, the outboard motors and canoes made by Outboard Marine Corporation of Canada, the clocks and watches by Westclox Canada Limited and the rubber products manufactured by The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company are only some of the goods produced. The high-grade pelletized iron ore produced here is solely for use in the United States.

The beef cattle and hogs shipped from the Region are mainly marketed in the Toronto stock yards. Meat from the slaughter-houses is sold to the consumers of Metropolitan Toronto and Oshawa, while a substantial portion of the area's fluid milk is purchased by Borden's and Silverwood's dairies in Toronto.

## Imports

Most of the Region's imports are utilized by its manufacturing enterprises. Raw materials are imported from the United States and from as far away as Malaya and India, but the major portion is received from the rest of Canada. Among other products, coal and steel from the U.S.A., mica from India, rubber from Malaya and copper from Quebec are used in the manufacture of the Region's exports. While the Lake Ontario Region is not a major importer of food, it depends on the rest of the Province for many other commodities such as automobiles, industrial machinery and agricultural equipment, petroleum, natural gas and related hydro-carbons, salt and other chemicals. The supply of energy provided by hydro-electric plants along the Trent Canal is substantially supplemented by power from the rest of the Province.

## Wholesaling

Sales of the Region's wholesale establishments in 1960 were estimated at \$146 million as opposed to \$96 million in 1951 and \$27 million in 1941. The 1960 estimate revealed an increase of 50 per cent since 1951 and was more than five times the 1941



## LAKE ONTARIO REGION

level. The area's wholesale sales in 1951<sup>1</sup> accounted for 2.2 per cent of the Provincial total. In that year, there were 281 establishments employing a maximum of 1,749 persons whose aggregate payroll was \$4.3 million. The County of Hastings had 90 establishments with total sales of \$47 million and 749 employees who earned salaries and wages amounting to \$1.5 million. This County conducted by far the largest volume of wholesale transactions (47 per cent of the Region's sales) involving the greatest number of employees and the highest payroll of any of the counties in the Region.

The cities of Belleville and Peterborough together accounted for more than one-third of the area's wholesale outlets and more than two-thirds of its total sales in 1951. In Peterborough, the number of wholesalers proper was 35, with combined sales of \$10.6 million and a maximum of 306 employees whose salaries and wages aggregated approximately \$0.6 million. Petroleum bulk tank stations constituted the most important item contributing to the volume of the City's wholesale sales.

### WHOLESALE TRADE IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951

	Establishments	Sales	Employees	Payroll
	No.	(\$000's)	Maximum No.	(\$000's)
Durham.....	17	1,018.6	31	51.5
Haliburton.....	4	181.3	5	5.0
Hastings.....	90	47,127.2	749	1,512.2
Lennox and Addington....	20	2,559.1	69	92.0
Northumberland.....	37	8,768.0	154	274.3
Peterborough.....	68	26,695.5	466	1,022.2
Prince Edward.....	16	2,711.7	46	76.1
Victoria.....	29	6,437.2	229	326.4
Total.....	281	95,558.6	1,749	4,335.7

## Retailing

In 1960, estimated aggregate retail sales in the Lake Ontario Region reached \$316 million, 49 per cent more than the 1951 figure and more than four times the 1941 value. Retail sales in 1951 were valued at approximately \$212 million or 5.1 per cent of the Provincial total and were three times the 1941 figure. Per capita retail sales amounted to \$287 in 1941, rose to \$779 in 1951 and to an estimated \$947 in 1960. In 1951, the automotive group was responsible for 30 per cent of the Region's retail trade, and foods and beverages were next with 28 per cent.

The County of Hastings has the largest volume of retail sales in the Lake Ontario Region. In 1951, it accounted for more than \$63 million or 30 per cent of the area's total retail sales—about \$11 million more than Peterborough County which had one-quarter of the Regional total. The combined sales of these two counties made up more than one-half the total sales in the area.

Four centres, Belleville, Lindsay, Peterborough and Trenton each recorded more than \$10 million in retail sales. Peterborough registered almost \$45 million in

<sup>1</sup>1951 is the latest year for which a breakdown by counties is available.

retail sales in 1951, a greater volume than any other centre. However, between 1941 and 1951, Madoc exhibited the largest percentage increase. Trade in this centre rose over four-fold during the period, while Bobcaygeon's trade increased more than three times.

There were 3,317 retail establishments in the Lake Ontario Region in 1951. This number represented almost seven per cent of the Provincial total. The County of Hastings had 876—the highest number of retail establishments—and Peterborough and Northumberland were next with 652 and 469, respectively.

In 1951, the Region's retail outlets employed a maximum of 11,495 persons whose salaries and wages reached almost \$16 million. Hastings had more employees engaged in retailing and a larger payroll than any of the other counties in the Region. The County of Peterborough was second in each of these categories.

#### RETAIL TRADE IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951

	Stores	Sales	Employees	Payroll
	No.	(\$000's)	Maximum No.	(\$000's)
Durham.....	385	20,295.2	933	1,211.3
Haliburton.....	120	3,712.2	291	274.2
Hastings.....	876	63,386.2	3,373	4,875.7
Lennox and Addington....	260	13,355.8	599	784.4
Northumberland.....	469	20,443.4	994	1,242.3
Peterborough.....	652	52,452.9	3,259	4,499.4
Prince Edward.....	194	12,879.1	679	821.6
Victoria.....	388	24,015.4	1,367	1,834.4
Total.....	3,317	211,540.2	11,495	15,553.7

The shopping centre, the supermarket and the department store—prominent features of retailing in North America today—are important in the commercial activities of the Lake Ontario Region. Although the small independent store still continues to make a major contribution to the area's retail trade, the chain store is playing an increasingly greater role in the Region's economic life. Department stores of the T. Eaton Company Limited and Simpson-Sears Limited, variety stores of S. S. Kresge Limited and F. W. Woolworth Company as well as food stores of the Dominion Stores Limited, Loblaw Groceries Company Limited and the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company are all operating in the area. The cities of Peterborough and Belleville contain retail establishments of all these organizations; Lindsay is served by all but Dominion Stores and Simpson-Sears, while Woolworth's and Dominion are represented in Trenton.

## The Tourist Trade

The rising standard of living of North Americans, the trend to more leisure time and the greater use of automobiles and outboard motors, have meant that larger numbers of an increasing population are finding their way to vacation-lands, and are seeking access to the public waters and holiday attractions in these areas. Bordered on the south by Lake Ontario and the picturesque Bay of Quinte, on the north by the scenic Highlands of Haliburton and Hastings, and interspersed with cool, clear lakes connected by tranquil canals and meandering rivers, the Region is an ideal place for vacationists. The tourist trade is accordingly one of the Region's major economic pursuits, and is the mainstay of the Provisional County of Haliburton. The attractions in the Lake Ontario Region are many and varied. Tourists enjoy the sight-seeing, fishing, hunting, boating and swimming, and artists, photographers and nature-lovers pour yearly into this Region where nature offers a fascinating panorama of forest, field and stream.

Transportation both to and within the Region presents no problem because paved highways traverse the area. Travellers through the southern parts may use Highway No. 2 or the completed sections of Highway No. 401. Visitors to the centre of the area may use Highway No. 7 which begins at Sarnia, continues through Peterborough and crosses the Precambrian Shield, terminating at Perth, about 50 miles from Ottawa. The Highlands of Haliburton and Hastings may be reached by Highway No. 35, which meets Highway No. 2 at Newcastle and includes the famous scenic route from Minden to Dorset.

Although the holiday-maker can have a memorable vacation in any part of the Region, the most outstanding holiday attractions are to be found in six main areas—the Highlands of Haliburton, the Highlands of Hastings, the Kawartha Lakes and the Trent Canal, the Bay of Quinte, Land O'Lakes and Lake Ontario.

The Haliburton Highlands offer year-round attractions to the visitor. In the 600 or more inviting lakes, numerous creeks and streams, anglers have the choice of bass, lake trout, speckled trout and pickerel. Hunters, picnickers, canoeists, swimmers, painters and sightseers may satisfy their every recreational or artistic need. The Highlands of Hastings are a southern continuation of the rugged countryside of Haliburton. Here, sailing, swimming, fishing, hunting and camping can be enjoyed at their best in a natural and beautiful setting. In addition, many memorials and monuments to the early days of settlement are to be found throughout the County. The O'Hara Mill, a historic lumber mill near Madoc, is of special interest to sightseers. Built in 1846, it was operated by the O'Hara family until 1909. It has been completely reconstructed by the Moira River Conservation Authority and now cuts lumber, under water power, as it did for the O'Haras. Also of interest is a historic plaque at Eldorado, near Madoc, commemorating the Richardson Gold Mine. Discovered in 1866, this was Ontario's first producing gold mine and it brought hundreds of fortune seekers into the area. The vein, however, proved to be just a pocket. The tourist trade in the Highlands of Haliburton and Hastings is primarily a summer industry, but efforts are being made—especially in Haliburton—to establish winter tourist attractions. Ski-trailing, curling and skating are the principal activities currently being developed.



At an altitude of about 830 feet and ranging across the centre of the Region are the Kawartha Lakes—an Indian name meaning “Bright Waters and Happy Lands”. This unique water system consists of 15 beautiful lakes linked by various rivers and narrows as well as by the locks and channels of the Trent Canal. The Canal’s lift lock at Peterborough which lifts boats to a height of 65 feet, is the highest hydraulic lift lock in the world. For centuries the Trent Valley has been a major traffic route between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario, and evidence of Indian occupation is to be found throughout the area. The first white man to follow this route was the French explorer Samuel de Champlain who, in 1615, traversed the Valley with the Hurons to engage the Iroquois in battle. This waterway, truly a boatman’s paradise, winds for approximately 240 miles through farmlands, forests, rolling hills, and picturesque towns and villages. As the waters of the Canal are connected with those of the Great Lakes, American and Canadian boating enthusiasts have full access to the Kawartha Lakes. The Trent Canal, renowned for its scenic beauty, yearly attracts the largest number of pleasure craft in Canada. In 1959, the pleasure craft lockage for the Trent Canal was 61,935, the highest in the nation. This figure was more than three times the 20,510 recorded in 1954. There are many reliable marinas throughout the Kawartha Lakes and Trent Canal area where canoes, sailing craft and outboard motors may be rented. Recently the construction of “boatels” was commenced to accommodate boating enthusiasts during their stay in the area. The recently proposed reconstruction of the system and the removal of the marine railways at Swift Rapids and Big Chute will further enhance the significance of the Trent as an axis of tourism. The new plans make provision for a six-foot draught throughout the entire length of the Canal so that, for the first time, pleasure craft will be free of the necessity to portage. The additional facilities will increase the already great number of pleasure craft attracted to this area and will undoubtedly lead to investment in more hotels, motels, boatels and marinas along the Waterway.

#### PLEASURE CRAFT LOCKAGES IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1954 TO 1959

	<u>Trent Canal</u>	<u>Murray Canal</u>
1954.....	20,510	1,220
1955.....	24,984	1,801
1956.....	27,550	1,646
1957.....	34,128	1,997
1958.....	45,748	2,201
1959.....	61,935	2,706

The many lakes and streams of the Kawarthas abound with a variety of game fish. Probably the best known in these waters is the fighting muskellunge—the largest North American game fish. In order to preserve the game fish population, the Fish and Wildlife Division of the Department of Lands and Forests has been conducting studies to ascertain the distribution, abundance and extent of exploitation of the various species of fish in the Region’s lakes and streams.



Camping in the Haliburton Area.



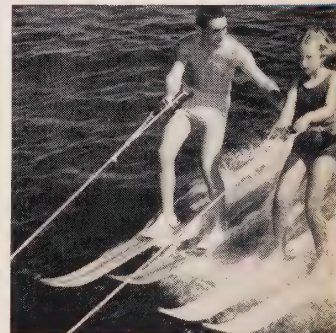
One of the Many Attractive Hotels in the Kawarthas.



Interested Spectators, Serpent Mounds Park,  
Rice Lake District.



Peterborough Marina Reception Centre  
City of Peterborough.



Water Skiing in the Quinte Area.

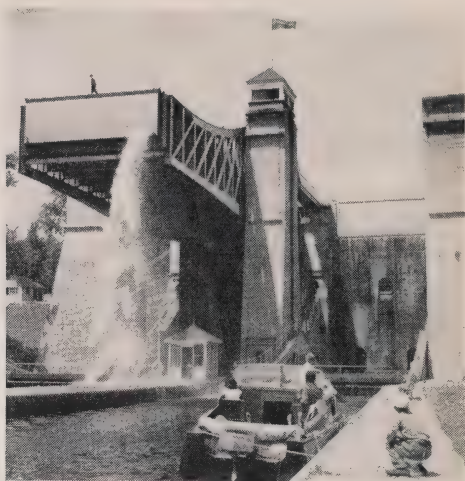


## LEGEND

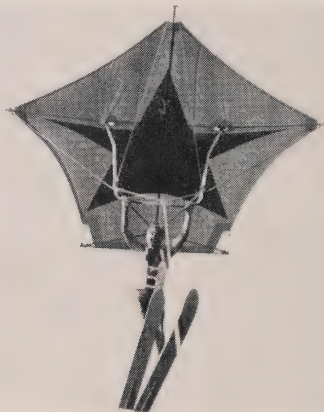
### Provincial Parks

No. Name

1. Algonquin
2. Mark S. Burnham
3. Darlington
4. Emily
5. Lake on the Mountain
6. Lake St. Peter
7. Outlet Beach
8. Presqu'île
9. Sandbanks
10. Serpent Mounds



Peterborough Lift Lock—the World's Highest.



Water - Air Skiing in the Land O' Lakes.



Hunting



Fishing



## LAKE ONTARIO REGION

The five hundred miles of shoreline and the many beaches along the Bay of Quinte offer relaxation to yachtsmen, motorists, swimmers and fishermen, as does the shore of Lake Ontario. In addition to the many scenic attractions of this part of the Region, there are numerous interesting historical sites for the visitor to explore, for the area around the Bay of Quinte was one of the first to be settled after the American Revolution. On June 16, 1784, a band of United Empire Loyalists landed at Adolphustown. The area in the immediate vicinity of the landing place has been set aside as a historic park and a stone obelisk there commemorates the Loyalists. The earliest burying ground in the district is situated here and several of the early gravestones have been embedded in a memorial wall. Northeast of Adolphustown on the shores of Hay Bay is Upper Canada's earliest Methodist chapel, built in 1792. Near the church is a cairn marking the site of the boyhood home of Sir John A. Macdonald, Canada's first Prime Minister. In 1785, the Government of Upper Canada commissioned a sawmill and gristmill to be built in Napanee. Erected in 1786-87 the gristmill was the first between Kingston and the Niagara Peninsula. A plaque commemorates these pioneer industries which formed the nucleus of the community. In 1816, the first Canadian steamship on Lake Ontario was launched at Bath which was first settled by Loyalists in 1784. At the Tyendinaga Indian Reserve near Deseronto is a cairn commemorating the arrival in May 1784 of a band of Mohawk Indians who were expelled from their Mohawk Valley homes for their loyalty to the British Crown. Beside the ferry landing at Glenora in Prince Edward County, there is an old stone grist mill which was built in the 1790's. It utilized the water dropping from the Lake-on-the-Mountain, situated 200 feet above the Bay.

In the area north of Napanee and southwest of Tweed, partly in the County of Hastings and partly in the County of Lennox and Addington, is the Land O'Lakes. Dotted by tiny lakes, this area has a quiet charm and offers excellent fishing and bathing facilities. A water skiing school is located at Kirk Cove. These six vacation areas of the Lake Ontario Region not only serve as holiday centres but provide more and more sites for summer homes and cottages.

### ESTIMATED TOURIST ACCOMMODATION IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1959

	Persons That Can Be Accommodated		Motels	
	In Tourist Establishments <sup>1</sup>	In Licensed Establishments <sup>1</sup>	(Accommodation)	(Units)
Peterborough.....	7,198	593	842	307
Haliburton.....	6,985	91	186	69
Victoria.....	6,826	199	364	123
Northumberland.....	5,471	287	495	195
Hastings.....	4,582	1,027	1,143	485
Prince Edward.....	2,382	204	20	9
Lennox and Addington.	2,158	250	210	90
Durham.....	1,705	250	568	202
Total.....	37,307	2,901	3,828	1,480

<sup>1</sup>Includes motels.

The natural vacation areas of the Lake Ontario Region have been made more convenient for public enjoyment both by private interests and by the Ontario Government. In 1959, private organizations offered accommodation for an estimated 37,300 persons in tourist establishments and an additional 2,900 in licensed establishments. The Region was responsible for 14 per cent of all tourist accommodations in the Province, offering the second highest number of the Province's ten economic regions. The County of Peterborough could accommodate 7,800 persons in tourist establishments, the largest number of any of the eight counties in the area, while the counties of Haliburton and Victoria followed with approximately 7,100 and 7,000 respectively. These three counties together accounted for more than 54 per cent of the Region's tourist accommodations.

As in the rest of the Province, motels are increasing in popularity. In 1959, the number of persons who could be housed in motels in the Lake Ontario Region rose to 3,828—about twice the number who could be accommodated in 1956.

Nearly 5.7 million people visited all Ontario's Provincial Parks in 1960, an increase of more than 11 per cent over the previous year, while the number of campers rose by nearly 24 per cent to 592,100. To help meet this demand for park facilities, the Department of Lands and Forests is increasing the number of Parks under its administration and improving facilities. In the Lake Ontario Region there are now nine such Parks with a total of approximately 4,450 acres. In the fiscal year 1961-62, the Department expects to spend about \$120,000 to improve the facilities of these Parks. Presqu'île, Sandbanks, Darlington, Outlet Beach and Lake-on-the-Mountain are the largest parks in the area. The camping facilities and the programs of conducted hikes, talks and nature trails at Presqu'île attracted an estimated 328,985 persons to the Park from June to September, 1960. Some ten miles southeast of the City of Peterborough lies the Serpent Mounds Provincial Park, so called because the chief earthen mound is in the form of a serpent. These earthen hillocks are estimated to be approximately 2,000 years old. Despite careful study, the origin and the mode of construction of the mounds remain an archaeological puzzle. Investigations conducted by the Royal Ontario Museum are now in progress and the guided tours through the excavations, the outdoor exhibit of skeletons, beads and artifacts, maps, photographs and sketches are major sightseeing attractions. An estimated 86,100 persons—13 per cent more than in the preceding year—visited this Park in 1960. An important group of rock carvings or petroglyphs was discovered in 1954 about four miles northwest of the eastern end of Stoney Lake. These carvings include such figures as birds, turtles, manlike creatures and triangular outlines. Almost nothing is known concerning the dates of these markings, the people who made them or their meaning. It is considered likely, however, that the carvings antedate the arrival of the white man. The carvings have been designated as a Provincial archaeological site. In the County of Peterborough, 3,800 acres—partly in Anstruther and partly in Cavendish Townships—are reserved for Provincial Parks. Algonquin Park, Ontario's oldest, largest and most highly developed Provincial Park, extends into the Highlands of Haliburton. These 2,750 square miles of natural forestland can be reached by Highway No. 60 which merges with Highway No. 35 at Dwight. A trip to Algonquin Park could easily be included in a vacation in the Haliburton Highlands. The accommodation in these parks generally

## LAKE ONTARIO REGION

includes camp and trailer sites, picnic tables, fireplaces, drinking water and sanitary facilities. The Ontario Government also maintains Crown Game Reserves in the Kawarthas where hunting is permitted.

The Moira River Conservation Authority also operates three park areas—O'Hara, Vanderwater and Price—in the Region. Picnic facilities are available in the 171 acres of parklands administered by the Conservation Authority.

### PROVINCIAL PARKS IN THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1961

County	Park	Acreage
Durham.....	Darlington.....	295
Hastings.....	Lake St. Peter.....	30
Northumberland....	Presqu'ile.....	2,170
Peterborough.....	Mark S. Burnham.....	101
	Serpent Mounds.....	70
Prince Edward.....	Lake-on-the-Mountain....	256
	Outlet Beach.....	265
	Sandbanks.....	1,200
Victoria.....	Emily.....	59

The hotel proprietor, the gasoline station operator and others in the service industries readily attest to the significance and importance of tourist expenditure to the local economy. An experimental study of tourism in Lakefield conducted by Canadian Economic Research Associates under the auspices of the Department of Travel and Publicity in July 1958, concluded that about 57 per cent of the total sales recorded by merchants participating in the survey was due to tourist spending. This provides some indication of the importance of tourist expenditure on economic activity in some of the local areas within the Region.



# Counties and Municipalities

## Peterborough

Situated centrally within the Lake Ontario Region, the County of Peterborough embraces 1,415 square miles. It has a population estimated at 79,000, three-quarters of whom live in urban communities—a higher proportion than in any other of the Region's eight counties. The southern part of the county is known as the "Land of the Drumlins", drumlins being long, oval mounds composed of clay, sand and stones, which have been deposited as a result of glacial activity.

Nearly one-half of the labour force is employed in manufacturing, and the value of Peterborough's manufactures surpasses that of any county in the Region. The selling value of factory shipments amounted to \$146.5 million in 1959, almost twice the 1946 value. During the same period, the value added by manufacture more than doubled to \$70.9 million. A substantial portion of this wealth is traceable to electrical apparatus and supplies. In 1959, less than one-third of the County's 139 manufacturing establishments were engaged in the production of some form of food or beverage, whose factory shipments aggregated \$35.5 million. The preparation of stock and poultry feeds and butter and cheese production are significant items in this group. The production of nepheline syenite at Nephton accounts for four-fifths of the value of the County's mineral production, which was estimated at \$3.8 million for 1960.

Peterborough is bisected by the Precambrian Shield whose infertile soils preclude nearly all profitable farming in the northern part of the County. However, in the southern part, with its loamy soils and undulating terrain, both the raising of livestock and the cultivation of field crops are pursued, with milk production qualifying as the most important aspect of the agricultural economy. Farmland occupies nearly two-fifths of the total land area.

The *City of Peterborough* (assessed population, 1960: 46,400)—"the Capital of the Kawarthas"—is the administrative centre of the County, the largest community in the entire Lake Ontario Region. Its population, which increased by about 9,000 during the last decade, represents more than three-fifths of that of the County of Peterborough. The City is served by both of Canada's transcontinental railways and by Highways No. 7 and 28.





*Courtesy—Outboard Marine Corporation of Canada Limited*

**Outboard Marine plant, Peterborough.**

Situated on the Otonabee River, the settlement began as a milling centre. With the growth and diversification of manufacturing, the river, which falls nearly 300 feet as it approaches the City, was harnessed as a source of hydro-electric power. This gave a considerable impetus to Peterborough's industrial development. The main works of Canada's largest manufacturer of electrical apparatus, the Canadian General Electric Company Limited, is located here, and employs 4,600 persons in the production of heavy electrical machinery, motors and generators. Recently, the Company's most outstanding venture has been into the field of atomic energy: it produces major reactor components for the nuclear power demonstration station at Rolphton near Chalk River. The Outboard Marine Corporation of Canada Limited, which turns out such items as outboard motors, lawn mowers and chain saws, is another large enterprise, having some 1,300 employees. Westclox Canada Limited (formerly the Western Clock Company Limited) and the Quaker Oats Company of Canada Limited each employ several hundred of the local labour force. De Laval Company Limited, manufacturer of farm dairy equipment, employs about 400 persons. In addition, a multiplicity of other activities is carried on in Peterborough, including meat packing, the making of feeds for livestock, rug making and the manufacture of paper products. Canoe and boat building are enterprises whose growth has been stimulated by proximity to the Kawartha Lakes, which also boosted the development of tourist facilities in the City. In 1959, the City of Peterborough had two-thirds of the County's manufacturing establishments and was responsible for more than \$142 million of its \$146 million value of factory shipments.

*Lakefield* (2,050), a tourist centre situated on the Trent Canal, is served by Highway No. 28 and the C.N.R. Boat building and repairs are important local activities. To the east of Peterborough on Highway No. 7 are the communities of



*Havelock* (1,250) and *Norwood* (1,100), the former standing at the termination of Highway No. 30 and the latter at the termination of Highway No. 45. Both are served by the C.P.R. Havelock, which is a terminal point for the C.P.R., produces sports equipment and fishing tackle in response to tourist demand, and Norwood numbers dairy products among its manufactures.

## Northumberland and Durham

To the south of Peterborough County, and with their southern boundaries formed by the shores of Lake Ontario, lie the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham. Transportation facilities—both railway and highway—paralleling the lakeshore have boosted the industrial development of many communities in the counties which fringe Lake Ontario. This influence has been felt particularly by the towns of Cobourg, Port Hope and Bowmanville in the United Counties.

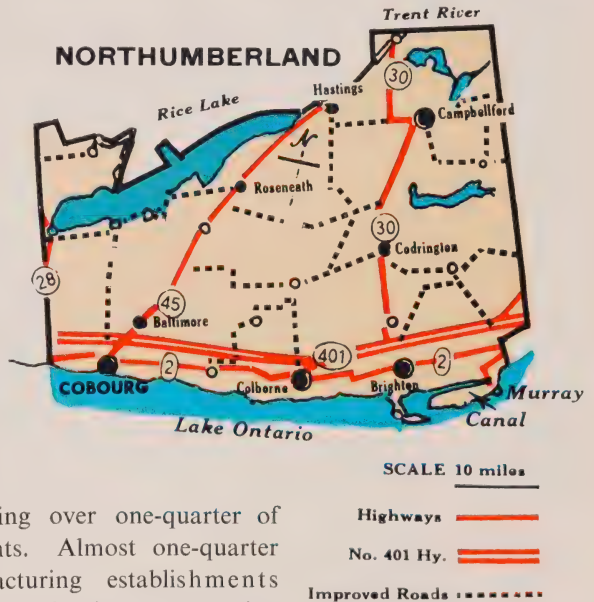
### (a) Northumberland

Northumberland has a predominantly rural population of 42,000. Approximately one-third of the County's labour force is employed in agriculture and one-quarter in manufacturing.

Between the end of the Second World War and 1959, both the value of factory shipments and the value added by manufacture more than tripled to reach levels of \$37.4 million and \$17.5 million, respectively. In 1959, about one-half of the County's 114 manufacturing establishments was engaged in the production of foods and beverages. Fruit—particularly apples—and vegetable preparations, butter and cheese were important components of this group, together forming over one-quarter of its value of factory shipments. Almost one-quarter of Northumberland's manufacturing establishments turned out wood products with furniture composing a large proportion of that group's value. The value of mineral production, which consists almost wholly of sand and gravel, was estimated at some \$0.9 million for 1960.

Some four-fifths of the total area of 734 square miles are devoted to farmland. The growing of fruit and vegetables for canning and the production of milk constitute the most salient features of the County's agrarian scene.

*Cobourg*, with a population of 9,450, is the administrative centre of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham. The town is located on Highway No.





## LAKE ONTARIO REGION

2 at the southern termination of Highway No. 45, and is served by the Toronto-to-Montreal mainlines of both the C.P.R. and the C.N.R. Cobourg is the site of a large army ordnance depot which employs some 700 people. Major manufacturers in Cobourg include General Foods Limited, which produces among other items Jello and commercial pectin, and Canadian General Electric Company Limited which operates a plastics division. Leather-tanning and the manufacture of sporting rifles and shotguns also play a part in the economic activities of the town. In 1959 there were 34 manufacturing establishments, whose factory shipments aggregated \$25.7 million compared with \$4.7 million just after the Second World War.

*Campbellford* (3,350) and *Brighton* (2,350) are situated in the eastern part of the County. Both are on Highway No. 30, Brighton at its southern limit where it meets Highway No. 2, and Campbellford further north toward the northern terminus at Highway No. 7. Campbellford is served by the C.N.R., Brighton by both the transcontinental railways. The Campbellford Cloth Company Limited employs more persons than any other establishment in Campbellford; in Brighton, this role is filled by Cooley Metal Products, which makes metal furniture.

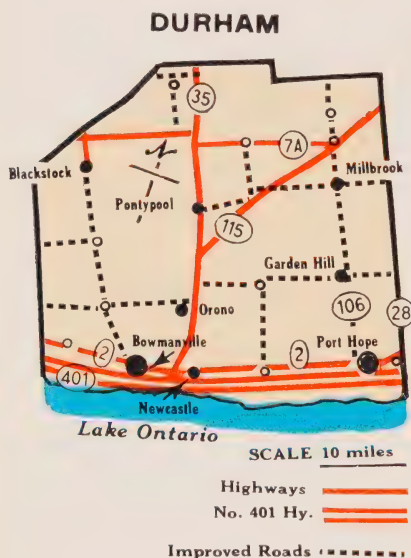
*Colborne* (1,350), located on Highway No. 2 to the west of Brighton, is served by the C.N.R. and C.P.R. The growing and canning of fruit and vegetables are the most significant features of the community's economy.

*Hastings* (900) is situated in the north of the County on Highway No. 45 and on the C.N.R. A firm making leather soles and uppers is the largest employer in the village.

### (b) *Durham*

Durham, with an area of 629 square miles, has a population of about 41,000, slightly more than one-half of whom live in rural communities. Nearly two-fifths of the labour force are employed in manufacturing and, in 1959, factory shipments of the County's 73 manufacturing enterprises were valued at \$117.2 million. This level was well over eight times that of 1946 and was exceeded by only one other County in the Region, namely Peterborough. During this same period, the value added by manufacture almost trebled to attain a level of \$22.8 million.

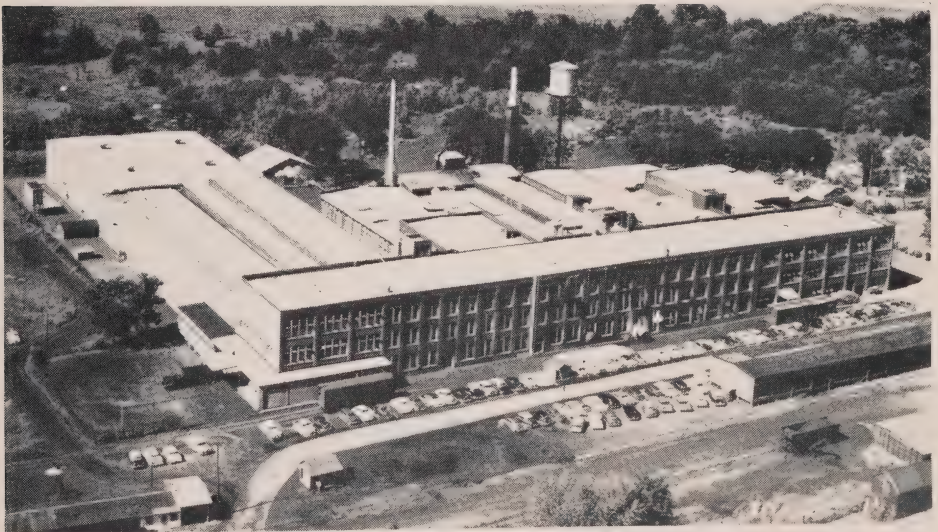
Agriculture, with the emphasis on dairying, engages more than one-quarter of the labour force, with farmland accounting for more than three-quarters of the area of the County. Fruit farming, particularly the growing of apples, is important in the vicinity of Bowmanville, Newcastle and Port Hope. Moreover, the cultivation of apples on a commercial basis extends eastward through Northumberland into Prince Edward and Hastings. Tobacco, a comparatively recent agricultural pursuit in the Lake Ontario Region, is assuming increasing importance in the southern part of Durham.



A centre of diversified industry, *Port Hope* (8,050) is situated on Lake Ontario in the southeast corner of Durham County. Located on Highway No. 2 at the southern end of Highway No. 28, it is served by both the C.N.R. and C.P.R. The refining of uranium and uranium compounds at Eldorado Mining and Refining Limited employs some 250 people and is a very significant aspect of Port Hope's economy. The manufacture of sanitary fixtures, files and conveying equipment represent other important features of the town's economic life.

*Bowmanville* (7,300) is 40 miles east of Toronto on Lake Ontario. It is located on Highway No. 2 and is served by both the C.N.R. and the C.P.R. The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada Limited, the town's leading employer (600 workers), makes belting and other mechanical rubber goods. Also produced are: iron castings at the local foundry, automotive products—including cleaners and waxes—bags and paper specialties. Johnson and Johnson Limited of Montreal, the world's leading manufacturer of surgical dressings and related items, has purchased an industrial site on which to start its first Ontario operations in the near future. The entry of this organization onto the local scene is expected to provide a considerable stimulus to the town's economy.

In the vicinity of Bowmanville are the villages of *Newcastle* (1,200) and *Orono* (850). Newcastle is on Highway No. 2 near the junction with Highway No. 35; Orono is on No. 35, some four miles north of Newcastle. The two communities are served by the C.N.R. and C.P.R. An industry making silverware cabinets at Newcastle has more employees than any other local enterprise. A Department of Lands and Forests nursery is located at Orono. Both communities are wood products centres.



*Courtesy—Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company of Canada Limited*

The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company's Plant at Bowmanville.

### Hastings

Hastings is the largest county in the Lake Ontario Region from the point of view of both area and population—2,323 square miles and 93,000 people. More than one-half of its inhabitants are urban dwellers. Manufacturing and the service industries each employ about one-quarter of the labour force, and agriculture accounts for one-seventh. In 1959, Hastings' manufacturing establishments numbered 235 of which more than one-third produced foods and beverages and one-quarter produced wood products. In the same year, the County's value of factory shipments reached \$108.2 million, more than two and one-half times greater than in 1946. The same period witnessed a tripling in the value added by manufacture, which attained a level of \$55.6 million. Foods and beverages represented about one-quarter of the value of factory shipments and, as in Northumberland, a substantial share of the total value of this group was traceable to fruit and vegetable preparations and the production of butter and cheese. Iron and steel products, manufactured by 15 establishments, made up a further one-seventh of Hastings' selling value of factory shipments. A variety of mineral products is found in Hastings—uranium, cement and iron ore form the major components of its output, which in 1960 had an estimated value of \$21.3 million.

Agricultural development is limited largely to the southern section of the County as a result of the intrusion of the Canadian Shield in the north, leaving only two-fifths of the County's area for farming. Cash crops are significant in the area adjacent to Lake Ontario and, together with dairy produce, constitute the main source of farm cash income.

*Belleville* (29,100) is the administrative centre of Hastings County and is the second largest community in the Lake Ontario Region. Situated at the mouth of the Moira River on the Bay of Quinte, the City stands at the junction of Highways No. 2, 14 and 37. Highway No. 401 skirts the northern edge of the community. It is also served by both transcontinental railways.

The largest single employer of labour in the City is the Canadian National Railway repair shop with some 1,000 employees, followed by the Northern Electric Company Limited with 950. Northern Electric, a post-war industry in Belleville, manufactures such products as fire alarms and public address and office intercommunication equipment. Many other manufactures originate in the City and its environs, including bakelite products, clothing, locks and keys, and cheese. A large cement company employing more than 300 persons, an industrial alcohol plant and a distillery are also found in the vicinity of Belleville. The Bata Shoe Company of Canada Limited, which is located in Batawa west of the City, employs about 780 persons; its engineering division, which produces shoe-making machinery, employs a further 180. In 1959, Belleville's selling value of factory shipments was \$41.5 million, the aggregate of 69 manufacturing establishments.

*Trenton* (12,300) is a separated town located at the mouth of the Trent River on the Bay of Quinte. It is served by both the C.N.R. and C.P.R. and by Highways No. 2 and 33, and is by-passed by Highway No. 401 to the north.



Food processing and textile manufactures constitute salient features of Trenton's economic structure. Stokely-Van Camp of Canada Limited, for example, uses vegetables grown in the neighbouring countryside; and Downs, Coulter and Company (Canada) Limited makes up spinning and weaving worsteds. Structural steelwork is manufactured by the Central Bridge Company Limited, which employs about 270 and draws more heavily on the labour force than any other local enterprise. Trenton's selling value of factory shipments in 1959, when it had 28 manufacturing establishments, was more than \$24.4 million. The Royal Canadian Air Force station at Trenton constitutes another significant local feature.

*Bancroft* (2,500) is essentially a uranium mining centre in the north of the County. The ore is produced by the Bancroft Uranium Mines Limited, which employs several hundred men at a site a few miles away. Bancroft is served by the C.N.R. and by Highways No. 28 and 62. The village had nine manufacturing establishments in 1959 and a value of factory shipments of more than \$0.6 million.

The town of *Deseronto* (1,750), on the Bay of Quinte near the border of Lennox and Addington County, stands on Highway No. 2 and is served by the C.N.R. The preparation of frozen foods and canned goods and the manufacture of optical frames rank among the community's activities.

*Madoc* (1,500) and *Marmora* (1,350) are both located on Highway No. 7, the former at the southern termination of Highway No. 62 and the latter at the northern end of Highway No. 14. Marmora, served by the C.N.R., is a mining centre engaged in the production of iron ore. Some 300 persons are employed by the Marmoraton Mining Company Limited, which mines and processes the ore for shipment via Picton.



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Near Madoc, which is served by the C.N.R. and C.P.R., deposits of fluorspar and talc are found. The talc, used among other things in the making of paints and pulp and paper, is processed in the village, which is also important as a lumber products centre.

*Tweed* (1,700) is situated on Highway No. 37 a few miles south of its junction with Highway No. 7 and is served by the C.P.R. The largest employer among the community's manufacturing plants is a veneer-making establishment. *Frankford* (1,600) and *Stirling* (1,350), both served by the C.N.R., are located on Highway No. 33. *Stirling*, which is north of *Frankford*, is situated where Highways No. 14 and 33 converge. The manufacture of footwear items is important in these communities, particularly in *Frankford*, where a plant of the Bata Shoe Company of Canada Limited employs 600 people. *Frankford* also has a canning and preserving works.

Victoria

Victoria, with an area covering 1,348 square miles, has a population of 29,000, consisting of more rural than urban dwellers. Nearly one-third of the County's labour force earns its livelihood through agriculture and one-quarter is engaged in

some form of manufacturing. Between 1946 and 1959, the value of factory shipments approximately tripled and the value added by manufacture rose five times, reaching levels of \$23.3 million and \$13.3 million, respectively. Foods and beverages, produced by more than one-third of *Victoria's* 82 manufacturing establishments, again formed the largest single component of total value, with textile products occupying second place.

The topography and soil of the County, with its hilly terrain and loamy soils, correspond roughly to that of *Peterborough*, the neighbouring county to the east. The shallow soils which overlie the Precambrian Shield in the northern parts of *Victoria* provide rangeland for cattle, particularly beef cattle. More than one-half of the County's total area is classified as occupied farmland, with beef cattle the main source of farm income. This contrasts with the Region as a whole, where dairy produce occupies the primary position.

*Lindsay* (11,100), which began as a milling centre on the Scugog River, is now the County seat of *Victoria* and also its largest town. Its population constitutes more than one-third of the total County population. Situated about 20 miles west of *Peterborough* at the junction of Highways No. 7 and 35, *Lindsay* is served by both the C.N.R. and the C.P.R.



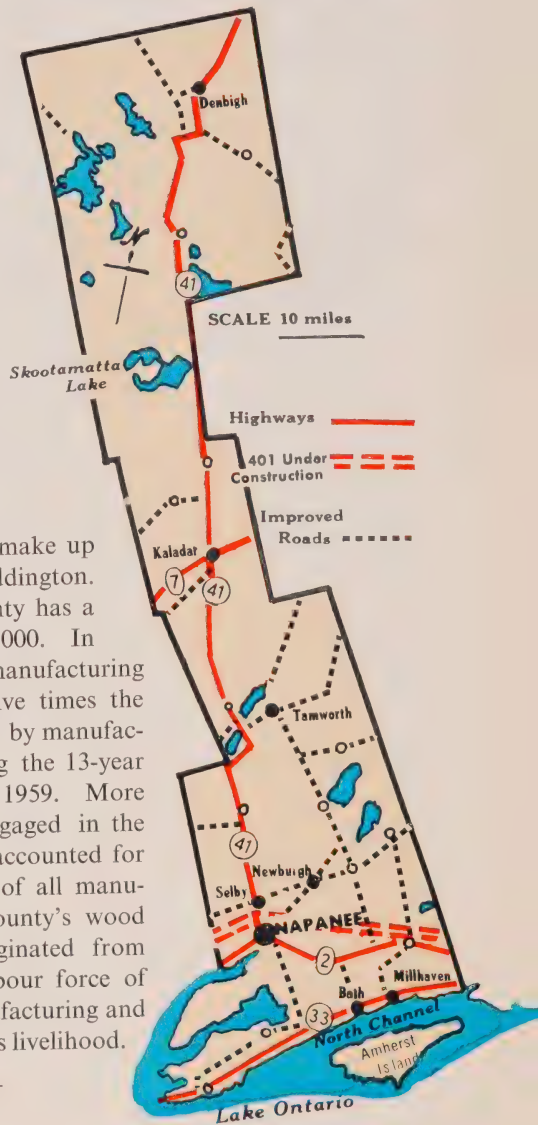
Among Lindsay's major manufacturers are the Visking Company, a division of Union Carbide Canada Limited, which produces cellulose meat casings and is the town's principal employer with more than 400 workers, Canadian Arsenals Limited and National Textiles Limited. A variety of products is manufactured by other companies, ranging from automobile brake linings and TV antennas to dairy products. A recent addition to the town's industrial scene is the Schultz Die Casting Company of Canada Limited which transferred from Wallaceburg. This Company, which is the primary supplier of die castings and chrome plating for many Canadian industries, has the largest and most modern factory of its kind in Canada. Lindsay's selling value of factory shipments in 1959 was \$20.9 million, which constituted 90 per cent of the total value for the County.

North of Lindsay, in the Kawartha Lakes District, are *Bobcaygeon* and *Fenelon Falls*, communities of approximately 1,200 inhabitants. Both are significant tourist centres and are engaged in the manufacture of wood products, Bobcaygeon specializing in lumber and Fenelon Falls in toys. Bobcaygeon is served by Highway No. 36 and the C.P.R., and Fenelon Falls is served by Highways No. 121 and 35A and the C.N.R. East of Lindsay on Highway No. 7 is the village of *Omeme*, with a population of 800. Served by the C.N.R., its most important economic feature is the making of paper products by the Regal Stationery Company Limited.

## LENNOX & ADDINGTON

### Lennox and Addington

The most easterly of the counties that make up the Lake Ontario Region is Lennox and Addington. With an area of 1,170 square miles, the County has a predominantly rural population of some 23,000. In 1959 the value of factory shipments of its 53 manufacturing establishments was \$26.0 million, almost five times the 1946 level. The corresponding value added by manufacture also increased about five times during the 13-year period, and was recorded at \$10.9 million in 1959. More than one-half of the establishments were engaged in the production of foods and beverages, which accounted for nearly one-quarter of the factory shipments of all manufactured products. With regard to the County's wood products, three-quarters of their value originated from furniture items. About one-fifth of the labour force of Lennox and Addington is employed in manufacturing and more than one-third looks to agriculture for its livelihood.





## LAKE ONTARIO REGION

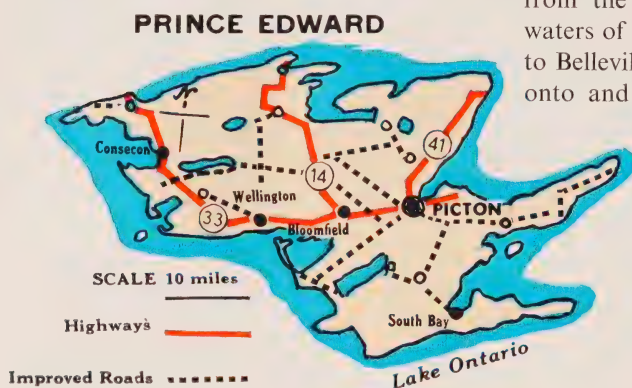
Farmland covers considerably more than two-fifths of the County's area and is located essentially in its more fertile southern portion. Dairying is the principal occupation of the majority of farmers.

The town of *Napanee* (4,500) is the largest community and the administration centre of Lennox and Addington. Situated in the southern part of the County on Highway No. 2 at its junction with Highway No. 41, it is also on the C.N.R.'s Toronto-Montreal mainline. The production of canned goods, furniture making and the local iron works represent the main aspects of the community's economic life.

### Prince Edward

Prince Edward County, with a mainly rural population of 23,000 has the smallest area of all the counties in the Lake Ontario Region. Apart from an isthmus in the west which connects it with Northumberland County, Prince Edward is separated from the rest of the Region by the waters of the Bay of Quinte. A bridge to Belleville and ferry services to Deseronto and Adolphustown are the chief means of crossing the Bay.

The local economy relies to a large extent on agricultural produce. One-third of Prince Edward's labour force is engaged in agriculture, and nearly nine-tenths of its area of 390 square miles are devoted to farmland—a higher proportion than in



any other county in the Region. Dairy farming is the main source of farm income, followed by canning crops and swine.

Approximately one-quarter of Prince Edward's labour force is employed in some aspect of the service industries and almost one-seventh is engaged in manufacturing. The value of factory shipments in 1959 was \$10.8 million, an increase of some 66 per cent over 1946. Of its 55 manufacturing establishments, 25 were involved in the preparation of fruit and vegetables, the value of which was \$4.0 million. The County's mineral production, which consists mainly of cement, had an estimated value in 1960 of more than \$5.0 million.

The town of *Picton* (5,050) in the eastern part of Prince Edward is the largest community in the County as well as its administrative centre. It is located at the head of an inlet of the Bay of Quinte and stands on Highway No. 33 at the southern termination of Highway No. 41. The C.N.R. provides its railway needs. Canadian Cannery Limited is represented among the town's enterprises. It processes tomatoes and employs up to 500 persons during the canning season. Other items of food treated in Picton include fruits and fish. A construction firm engaged chiefly in road and sewer building employs about 370 of the local labour force. Also, a

cement manufacturing plant, well located on Picton Bay, is operated by the Lake Ontario Portland Cement Company Limited. Roughly one-half of its production finds a market in the United States.

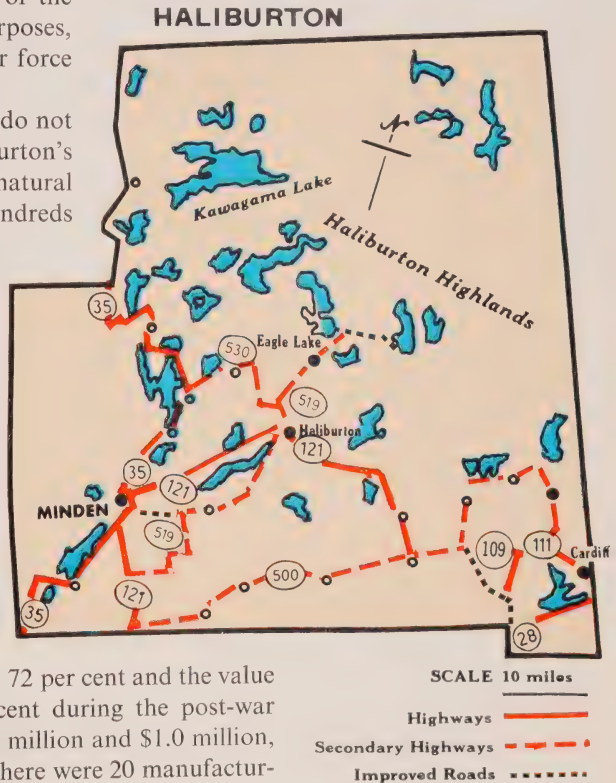
*Wellington* (1,000) and *Bloomfield* (700) are located on Highway No. 33—the latter at the southern end of Highway No. 14. Both villages are served by the C.N.R. Food items constitute the staple product of these communities. The canning factories of *Wellington* and *Bloomfield*, as well as those of *Picton*, use local vegetable produce, including green peas, sweet corn and tomatoes, and form a conspicuous feature of the County's economic pattern.

## Haliburton

The "provisional county" of Haliburton has a population of 8,000 which lives essentially in small communities and may be regarded as exclusively rural. Haliburton covers an area of 1,486 square miles and forms part of the Canadian Shield. Although less than one-twelfth of the land area is used for farm purposes, about one-seventh of the labour force is engaged in agriculture.

In general, soil conditions do not encourage cultivation, but Haliburton's rugged countryside and its natural scenic beauty enhanced by hundreds of lakes is extremely attractive to tourists. Indeed, the tourist industry is the economic mainstay of the County. In addition, cottage development is now well under way and is making a considerable contribution to the economy.

Nearly one-fifth of Haliburton's labour force looks to the service industries for its employment and more than one-quarter turns to manufacturing. The value of the County's factory shipments rose 72 per cent and the value added by manufacture 58 per cent during the post-war period, standing in 1959 at \$2.2 million and \$1.0 million, respectively. That same year, there were 20 manufacturing establishments, and all but a small fraction of the value of their output was accounted for by the wood-products industry, mainly represented by the sawmills. Haliburton's mineral production, almost exclusively accounted for by uranium, had an estimated value of \$8.2 million in 1960. This put Haliburton in second place only to Hastings with respect to mineral output among the Region's counties.



## LAKE ONTARIO REGION

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*Minden* (600), located near the junction of Highways No. 35 and 121 and served by the C.N.R., acts as the County seat of Haliburton. Situated in the southwestern part of the County, it is a centre for lumber products as well as for the tourist trade and its associated activities such as boat building.

*Haliburton* (950) is situated to the northeast of Minden along Highway No. 121 at its junction with Highway No. 519, and is served by the C.N.R. The community is a centre for lumber products, and other local enterprises include a supplier of veneer and building materials and a dairy.



## Conclusion

This report identifies and analyzes the major areas of economic activity in the Lake Ontario Region. Our examination of the basic factual data relating to the primary and secondary industries of farm, forest, mine and factory as well as to the growing service industries indicates a sound and progressive form of development which augurs well for the future. The economic base is broadening, secondary industry is becoming more diversified and rising personal incomes are reflected in improved housing and higher living standards.

Adjacent to Metropolitan Toronto's huge and growing central market area, provided with an extensive and modern network of transportation facilities and an energetic and versatile work force, the area is certain to attract more new industry and see the further expansion of resident enterprises during the sixties.

Dairying and livestock raising—both important to the agricultural industry of the Region—are expected to maintain their relative position and will, in fact, probably be further invigorated by the growing domestic market and the increasing use of improved bulk storage and transportation facilities. The growing emphasis on the development and selection of quality seed stocks and plantings as well as the more intensive use of fertilizers, insecticides and fungicides will serve to raise the output of cereal, fruit, vegetable and forage crops. The continuing introduction of more and efficient farm machinery will also bring about rising levels of production. In recent years, the output of special canning crops, including berries, peas and beans has assumed greater importance; it is expected that this trend will become even more pronounced. Apple growing—a traditional and important agricultural pursuit in the area—will probably continue to account for about one-quarter of the Province's apple output.

Illustrations of significant developments in other sections of the area's economic fabric are also apparent. During the past ten years, construction work as measured by the value of building permits issued has more than doubled and the output of the Region's manufacturing industry rose nearly 65 per cent. Transportation and communication facilities are continually being augmented. In order to further raise the standard of freight and passenger services in the area, the railways have inaugurated centralized traffic control, laid down many new sidings, constructed a new branch line and virtually completed an extensive track replacement program. In addition, the Lake Ontario Region possesses all the advantages of a modern telecommunications system. This includes teletype lines, emergency alarm systems and mobile telephone services. Local telephone exchanges are being expanded and dial service is being extended.

A progressively larger number of vacationers will continue to visit the Region's many beautiful scenic areas and marine vacationlands. The mounting inflow of visitors will be aided by a growing highway and roads system, improved tourist accommodation and the introduction of new boating facilities, including marinas. The Region is developing as an important vacation playland for the nearby Metropolitan Toronto area as well as for visitors from the United States. Recent trends demonstrate that the tourist industry can expect to grow and flourish in the years ahead and that it will assume an even more important role within the area's economic framework.

The Ontario Government in association with the area's local authorities, industrial councils and agencies will continue to encourage and aid the Region in realizing its full economic potential. New manufacturing and commercial enterprises will be urged to locate in the area and the Government will continue its policy of providing new and modern facilities for educational, health and welfare purposes to meet the needs of a growing population. In partnership with the municipalities, the Government will further improve the already extensive system of highways and structures. The Province's agricultural organizations and representatives will co-operate in every way possible to strengthen the relative position of the farming community. Its reforestation program will be maintained to ensure mounting supplies of raw materials for the Region's forest-based industries and the Government's far-reaching vacation and tourist services will continue to illustrate on a broad front the advantages and attractions offered by the area's extensive vacationlands.

Our study reveals that the recent history of the Lake Ontario Region is marked by achievement and progress. The Region's population is growing and is expected to surpass an estimated 450,000 people by the mid-seventies. Output from the area's manufacturing and primary industries will continue to increase and diversify. We fully expect that the industrious and progressive people in this section of Ontario will experience new high levels of employment, production and income, which in turn will contribute to the attainment of a higher standard of living for the residents of the Province and nation as a whole.

# APPENDIX

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**POPULATION OF THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION,  
CENSUS YEARS 1901<sup>1</sup> TO 1956,  
INCORPORATED CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES**

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1956	% Change	
								1956/01 <sup>1</sup>	1956/51
<b>Durham</b>									
Bowmanville....	2,731	2,814	3,233	4,080	4,113	5,430	6,544	139.6	20.5
Millbrook.....	917	793	717	663	751	734	807	-12.0	9.9
Newcastle.....	645	655	559	660	742	958	1,098	70.2	14.6
Port Hope.....	4,188	5,092	4,456	4,723	5,055	6,548	7,522	79.6	14.9
<b>Hastings</b>									
Bancroft.....	..	625	768	911	1,094	1,334	1,669	167.0	25.1
Belleville.....	9,117	9,876	12,206	13,790	15,710	19,519	20,605	126.0	5.6
Deloro.....	..	..	279	331	333	283	253	-9.3	-10.6
Deseronto.....	3,527	2,013	1,847	1,476	1,261	1,522	1,729	-51.0	13.6
Frankford.....	..	..	786	852	1,144	1,393	1,491	89.7	7.0
Madoc.....	1,157	1,058	1,058	1,059	1,188	1,240	1,325	14.5	6.9
Marmora.....	961	866	948	996	1,106	1,117	1,428	48.6	27.8
Stirling.....	845	848	844	938	990	1,100	1,191	40.9	8.3
Trenton.....	4,217	3,988	5,902	6,276	8,323	10,085	11,492	172.5	14.0
Tweed.....	1,168	1,368	1,339	1,271	1,343	1,562	1,634	39.9	4.6
<b>Lennox &amp; Addington</b>									
Bath.....	407	347	349	334	303	406	637	56.5	56.9
Napanee.....	3,143	2,807	3,038	3,497	3,405	3,897	4,273	36.0	9.6
Newburgh.....	614	465	416	454	471	509	603	-1.8	18.5
<b>Northumberland</b>									
Brighton.....	1,378	1,320	1,411	1,580	1,651	1,967	2,182	58.3	10.9
Campbellford...	2,485	3,051	2,890	2,744	3,018	3,235	3,425	37.8	5.9
Cobourg.....	4,239	5,074	5,327	5,834	5,973	7,470	9,399	121.7	25.8
Colborne.....	1,017	999	932	1,015	994	1,108	1,240	21.9	11.9
Hastings.....	815	883	730	738	754	819	816	0.1	-0.4
<b>Peterborough</b>									
Havelock.....	984	1,436	1,268	1,173	1,113	1,132	1,205	22.5	6.4
Lakefield.....	1,244	1,397	1,189	1,332	1,349	1,710	1,938	55.8	13.3
Norwood.....	945	811	765	756	762	925	1,017	7.6	9.9
Peterborough....	11,239	18,360	20,994	22,327	25,350	38,272	42,698	279.9	11.6
<b>Prince Edward</b>									
Bloomfield.....	..	610	600	681	647	685	769	26.1	12.3
Pictou.....	3,698	3,564	3,356	3,580	3,901	4,287	4,998	35.2	16.6
Wellington.....	652	785	824	966	1,036	982	1,077	65.2	9.7
<b>Victoria</b>									
Bobcaygeon.....	914	1,000	1,095	991	1,002	1,207	1,242	35.9	2.9
Fenelon Falls....	1,132	1,053	1,031	963	1,158	1,304	1,137	0.4	-12.8
Lindsay.....	7,003	6,964	7,620	7,505	8,403	9,603	10,110	44.4	5.3
Omeme.....	574	505	510	514	620	742	837	45.8	12.8
Sturgeon Point..	..	..	47	29	16	13	23	-51.1	76.9
Woodville.....	458	394	452	427	394	374	406	-11.4	8.6

<sup>1</sup>Or the earliest year given.

*Note*—Population figures for any given year are based on the areas of the cities, towns and villages as incorporated at that date. In many cases, figures for earlier years would not correspond with the 1951 and 1956 areas due to later annexations. As only incorporated cities, towns and villages are covered by this table, some of the municipalities may have had, in the dates shown blank, a population which would be included with the data for the township containing the municipality.



**POPULATION OF THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION, COUNTIES,  
CENSUS YEARS 1901 TO 1956**

	1901	1911	1921	1931	1941	1951	1956	% Change	
								1956/01	1956/51
Durham.....	27,570	26,411	24,629	25,782	25,215	30,115	35,827	29.9	19.0
Haliburton.....	6,559	6,320	6,209	5,997	6,695	7,670	8,012	22.2	4.5
Hastings.....	59,291	55,803	57,523	58,846	63,322	74,298	83,745	41.2	12.7
Lennox & Addington.....	23,346	20,386	18,994	18,883	18,469	19,544	21,611	-7.4	10.6
Northumberland.....	34,479	33,759	31,285	31,452	30,786	33,482	38,018	10.3	13.5
Peterborough.....	36,066	40,783	42,261	43,958	47,392	60,789 <sup>1</sup>	67,981	88.5	11.8
Prince Edward.....	17,864	17,150	16,806	16,693	16,750	18,559	21,145	18.4	13.9
Victoria.....	31,952	30,179	27,786	25,844	25,934	27,127 <sup>2</sup>	28,248	-11.6	4.1
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....	237,127	230,791	225,493	227,455	234,563	271,584	304,587	28.4	12.2
Total, Ontario.....	2,182,947	2,527,292	2,933,662	3,431,683	3,787,655	4,597,542	5,404,933	147.6	17.6
Lake Ontario as % of Ontario.....	10.9	9.1	7.7	6.6	6.2	5.9	5.6		

<sup>1</sup>Part of Harvey township annexed to Bobcaygeon village, Victoria County, 1949. Peterborough County boundary line altered to agree with this change.

<sup>2</sup>Parts of Harvey township, Peterborough County, and of Verulam township annexed to Bobcaygeon village, 1949. Victoria County boundary line altered to agree with this change.

**POPULATION BY AGE GROUPS,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1956**

	Total	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-69	70+	Median Age
Durham.....	No. 35,827	4,534	4,058	3,112	2,388	2,100	4,926	4,633	3,514	2,909	1,266	2,387	28.5
	% (100.0)	(12.7)	(11.3)	(8.7)	(6.7)	(5.9)	(13.7)	(12.9)	(9.8)	(8.1)	(3.5)	(6.7)	
Haliburton.....	No. 8,012	904	898	780	582	435	965	1,060	889	749	282	468	29.2
	% (100.0)	(11.3)	(11.2)	(9.7)	(7.3)	(5.4)	(12.0)	(13.2)	(11.1)	(9.4)	(3.5)	(5.9)	
Hastings.....	No. 83,745	10,533	9,795	7,505	5,984	5,713	12,121	11,043	7,903	5,929	2,564	4,655	26.9
	% (100.0)	(12.6)	(11.7)	(9.0)	(7.1)	(6.8)	(14.5)	(13.2)	(9.4)	(7.1)	(3.1)	(5.5)	
Lennox & Addington.....	No. 21,611	2,620	2,396	2,019	1,542	1,219	2,629	2,660	2,247	1,811	802	1,666	28.8
	% (100.0)	(12.1)	(11.1)	(9.4)	(7.1)	(5.6)	(12.2)	(12.3)	(10.4)	(8.4)	(3.7)	(7.7)	
Northumberland.....	No. 38,018	4,265	4,221	3,430	2,477	1,968	4,623	4,884	4,137	3,323	1,609	3,081	30.7
	% (100.0)	(11.2)	(11.1)	(9.0)	(6.5)	(5.2)	(12.2)	(12.9)	(10.9)	(8.7)	(4.2)	(8.1)	
Peterborough.....	No. 67,981	8,344	7,839	5,811	4,465	4,109	9,876	9,488	6,896	4,893	2,166	4,094	28.5
	% (100.0)	(12.3)	(11.5)	(8.6)	(6.6)	(6.0)	(14.5)	(14.0)	(10.1)	(7.2)	(3.2)	(6.0)	
Prince Edward.....	No. 21,145	2,586	2,375	1,783	1,441	1,427	2,970	2,582	2,060	1,695	657	1,569	28.2
	% (100.0)	(12.2)	(11.2)	(8.4)	(6.8)	(6.8)	(14.1)	(12.2)	(9.8)	(8.0)	(3.1)	(7.4)	
Victoria.....	No. 28,248	2,909	2,974	2,447	1,838	1,444	3,147	3,500	3,348	2,758	1,229	2,644	33.0
	% (100.0)	(10.3)	(10.5)	(8.7)	(6.5)	(5.1)	(11.1)	(12.4)	(11.9)	(9.8)	(4.3)	(9.4)	
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....	No. 304,587	36,695	34,556	26,887	20,717	18,415	41,257	39,850	30,994	21,077	10,575	20,564	28.6
	% (100.0)	(12.1)	(11.3)	(8.8)	(6.8)	(6.0)	(13.5)	(13.1)	(10.2)	(7.9)	(3.5)	(6.8)	

**BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1956, 1959 AND 1960**

		Births <sup>1</sup>		Marriages		Deaths	
		No.	Rate Per 1,000 Pop'n	No.	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n	No.	Rate per 1,000 Pop'n
Durham.....	1951	717	23.8	244	8.1	294	9.8
	1956	961	26.8	242	6.8	307	8.6
	1959	943	24.3	215	5.5	357	9.2
	1960	911	23.1	236	6.0	355	9.0
Haliburton.....	1951	174	22.7	41	5.3	67	8.7
	1956	179	22.3	54	6.7	63	7.9
	1959	214	23.0	51	5.5	81	8.7
	1960	193	21.4	47	5.2	71	7.9
Hastings.....	1951	2,021	27.2	667	9.0	762	10.3
	1956	2,379	28.4	739	8.8	771	9.2
	1959	2,575	28.5	709	7.9	822	9.1
	1960	2,633	29.0	679	7.5	833	9.2
Lennox & Addington...	1951	451	23.1	146	7.5	242	12.4
	1956	499	23.1	129	6.0	220	10.2
	1959	559	23.5	150	6.3	247	10.4
	1960	532	21.9	124	5.1	211	8.7
Northumberland.....	1951	744	22.2	243	7.3	352	10.5
	1956	874	23.0	252	6.6	402	10.6
	1959	893	22.7	261	6.6	417	10.6
	1960	860	21.6	285	7.2	466	11.7
Peterborough.....	1951	1,702	28.0	549	9.0	586	9.6
	1956	1,771	26.1	500	7.4	604	8.9
	1959	1,875	25.1	509	6.8	638	8.5
	1960	1,895	24.7	535	7.0	677	8.8
Prince Edward.....	1951	373	20.1	133	7.2	185	10.0
	1956	544	25.7	115	5.4	227	10.7
	1959	569	25.2	139	6.2	239	10.6
	1960	569	25.2	117	5.2	211	9.3
Victoria.....	1951	586	21.6	223	8.2	356	13.1
	1956	602	21.3	234	8.3	368	13.0
	1959	573	19.4	211	7.2	383	13.0
	1960	612	20.4	234	7.8	382	12.7
Total, Lake Ontario							
Region.....	1951	6,768	24.9	2,246	8.3	2,844	10.5
	1956	7,809	25.6	2,265	7.4	2,962	9.7
	1959	8,201	25.0	2,245	6.8	3,184	9.7
	1960	8,205	24.7	2,257	6.8	3,206	9.6

<sup>1</sup>Live births only.

*Note*—For 1951, births, marriages and deaths are by place of residence. For 1956, 1959 and 1960, births are by place of residence of mothers, marriages by place of occurrence and deaths by place of residence.

**POPULATION BY SEX,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956**

	Total Population		MALE				FEMALE				Males to 100 Females	
	1951	1956	1951		1956		1951		1956		1951	1956
	No.	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Durham.....	30,115	35,827	15,275	50.7	18,188	50.8	14,840	49.3	17,639	49.2	103	103
Haliburton.....	7,670	8,012	4,040	52.7	4,178	52.1	3,630	47.3	3,834	47.9	111	109
Hastings.....	74,298	83,745	37,606	50.6	42,380	50.6	36,692	49.4	41,365	49.4	102	102
Lennox & Addington.....	19,544	21,611	9,999	51.2	11,054	51.1	9,545	48.8	10,557	48.9	105	105
Northumberland...	33,482	38,018	16,610	49.6	19,040	50.1	16,872	50.4	18,978	49.9	98	100
Peterborough.....	60,789	67,981	30,074	49.5	33,747	49.6	30,715	50.5	34,234	50.4	98	99
Prince Edward....	18,559	21,145	9,480	51.1	10,740	50.8	9,079	48.9	10,405	49.2	104	103
Victoria.....	27,127	28,248	13,608	50.2	14,057	49.8	13,519	49.8	14,191	50.2	101	99
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....	271,584	304,587	136,692	50.3	153,384	50.4	134,892	49.7	151,203	49.6	101	101

**POPULATION BY MARITAL STATUS, COUNTIES,  
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1956**

		Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
Durham.....	No.	35,827	16,806	17,097	1,868	56
	%	(100.0)	(46.9)	(47.7)	(5.2)	(0.2)
Haliburton.....	No.	8,012	3,760	3,846	385	21
	%	(100.0)	(46.9)	(48.0)	(4.8)	(0.3)
Hastings.....	No.	83,745	40,352	39,007	4,202	184
	%	(100.0)	(48.2)	(46.6)	(5.0)	(0.2)
Lennox & Addington.....	No.	21,611	10,170	10,182	1,211	48
	%	(100.0)	(47.1)	(47.1)	(5.6)	(0.2)
Northumberland.....	No.	38,018	17,881	17,777	2,285	75
	%	(100.0)	(47.0)	(46.8)	(6.0)	(0.2)
Peterborough.....	No.	67,981	32,553	31,791	3,492	145
	%	(100.0)	(47.9)	(46.8)	(5.1)	(0.2)
Prince Edward.....	No.	21,145	9,787	10,148	1,161	49
	%	(100.0)	(46.3)	(48.0)	(5.5)	(0.2)
Victoria.....	No.	28,248	12,881	13,394	1,933	40
	%	(100.0)	(45.6)	(47.4)	(6.9)	(0.1)
Total, Lake Ontario Region..	No.	304,587	144,190	143,242	16,537	618
	%	(100.0)	(47.4)	(47.0)	(5.4)	(0.2)



**RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956**

	1951			1956			% Change 1956/1951	
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Durham . . . . .	No. 30,115	17,084	13,031	35,827	19,040	16,787	11.4	28.8
	% (100.0)	(56.7)	(43.3)	(100.0)	(53.1)	(46.9)		
Haliburton . . . .	No. 7,670	7,670	—	8,012	8,012	—	4.5	—
	% (100.0)	(100.0)	—	(100.0)	(100.0)	—		
Hastings . . . . .	No. 74,298	35,426	38,872	83,745	39,619	44,126	11.8	13.5
	% (100.0)	(47.7)	(52.3)	(100.0)	(47.3)	(52.7)		
Lennox & Addington . .	No. 19,544	15,647	3,897	21,611	17,338	4,273	10.8	9.6
	% (100.0)	(80.1)	(19.9)	(100.0)	(80.2)	(19.8)		
Northumberland	No. 33,482	19,702	13,780	38,018	21,772	16,246	10.5	17.9
	% (100.0)	(58.8)	(41.2)	(100.0)	(57.3)	(42.7)		
Peterborough . .	No. 60,789	16,756	44,033	67,981	17,973	50,008	7.3	13.6
	% (100.0)	(27.6)	(72.4)	(100.0)	(26.4)	(73.6)		
Prince Edward	% 18,559	14,272	4,287	21,145	15,070	6,075	5.6	41.7
	% (100.0)	(76.9)	(23.1)	(100.0)	(71.3)	(28.7)		
Victoria . . . . .	No. 27,127	15,013	12,114	28,248	15,759	12,489	5.0	3.1
	% (100.0)	(55.3)	(44.7)	(100.0)	(55.8)	(44.2)		
Total, Lake Ontario								
Region . . . . .	No. 271,584	141,570	130,014	304,587	154,583	150,004	9.2	15.4
	% (100.0)	(52.1)	(47.9)	(100.0)	(50.8)	(49.2)		

**DETAILED RURAL-URBAN DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1956**

	Total Population	Rural			Urban				
		Total	Farm	Non-Farm	Total	30,000 to 99,999	10,000 to 29,999	2,500 to 9,999	1,000 to 2,499
Durham . . . . .	35,827	19,040	9,592	9,448	16,787	1,623	..	14,066	1,098
Haliburton . . . . .	8,012	8,012	1,278	6,734	..	..	..	..	..
Hastings . . . . .	83,745	39,619	17,079	22,540	44,126	..	32,097	..	12,029
Lennox & Addington	21,611	17,338	8,430	8,908	4,273	..	..	4,273	..
Northumberland . . .	38,018	21,772	12,316	9,456	16,246	..	..	12,824	3,422
Peterborough . . . .	67,981	17,973	9,322	8,651	50,008	45,848	..	..	4,160
Prince Edward . . . .	21,145	15,070	8,533	6,537	6,075	..	..	4,998	1,077
Victoria . . . . .	28,248	15,759	9,341	6,418	12,489	..	10,110	..	2,379
Total, Lake Ontario									
Region . . . . .	304,587	154,583	75,891	78,692	150,004	47,471	42,207	36,161	24,165

**POPULATION BY OFFICIAL LANGUAGE,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

		Total	English Only	French Only	English and French	Neither English nor French
Durham . . . . .	No.	30,115	29,481	18	497	119
	%	(100.0)	(97.9)	(0.1)	(1.6)	(0.4)
Haliburton . . . . .	No.	7,670	7,562	4	100	4
	%	(100.0)	(98.5)	(0.1)	(1.3)	(0.1)
Hastings . . . . .	No.	74,298	72,187	45	1,942	124
	%	(100.0)	(97.1)	(0.1)	(2.6)	(0.2)
Lennox & Addington . . . . .	No.	19,544	19,320	2	181	41
	%	(100.0)	(98.9)	*	(0.9)	(0.2)
Northumberland . . . . .	No.	33,482	32,934	29	420	99
	%	(100.0)	(98.4)	(0.1)	(1.2)	(0.3)
Peterborough . . . . .	No.	60,789	59,676	37	988	88
	%	(100.0)	(98.2)	(0.1)	(1.6)	(0.1)
Prince Edward . . . . .	No.	18,559	18,236	3	270	50
	%	(100.0)	(98.3)	*	(1.4)	(0.3)
Victoria . . . . .	No.	27,127	26,807	1	306	13
	%	(100.0)	(98.8)	*	(1.1)	(0.1)
Total, Lake Ontario Region . . . . .	No.	271,584	266,203	139	4,704	538
	%	(100.0)	(98.0)	(0.1)	(1.7)	(0.2)

\*Less than 0.05 per cent.

**IMMIGRANT POPULATION BY IMMIGRATION PERIOD,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

	Before 1911	1911- 1920	1921- 1930	1931- 1940	1941- 1945	1946- 1951 <sup>1</sup>	Total	Per Cent of Ontario Total
Durham . . . . .	947	707	818	218	101	1,141	3,932	0.5
Haliburton . . . . .	119	110	105	37	14	94	479	0.1
Hastings . . . . .	1,318	1,140	1,295	446	268	1,667	6,134	0.7
Lennox & Addington . . . . .	351	162	244	64	41	281	1,143	0.1
Northumberland . . . . .	1,002	710	715	207	111	851	3,596	0.4
Peterborough . . . . .	1,675	1,466	1,402	304	187	1,488	6,522	0.8
Prince Edward . . . . .	438	299	413	92	84	597	1,923	0.2
Victoria . . . . .	618	387	375	59	46	350	1,835	0.2
Total, Lake Ontario Region . . . . .	<u>6,468</u>	<u>4,981</u>	<u>5,367</u>	<u>1,427</u>	<u>852</u>	<u>6,469</u>	<u>25,564</u>	3.0

<sup>1</sup>First five months 1951.

**NUMBER OF FAMILIES,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1956**

	Total Families	No. of Persons in Families	Average Number of Persons per Family
Durham.....	8,880	31,910	3.6
Haliburton.....	1,974	7,078	3.6
Hastings.....	20,244	74,383	3.7
Lennox & Addington.....	5,331	19,359	3.6
Northumberland.....	9,283	33,224	3.6
Peterborough.....	16,629	60,272	3.6
Prince Edward.....	5,220	18,586	3.6
Victoria.....	7,093	24,734	3.5
Total, Lake Ontario Region .....	<u>74,654</u>	<u>269,546</u>	3.6

**FAMILIES, TOTAL, RURAL AND URBAN,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1956**

	Total Families	Rural			Urban	
		Total Rural	Farm	Non- Farm	Total Urban	% of Total
Durham.....	8,880	4,559	2,256	2,303	4,321	48.7
Haliburton.....	1,974	1,974	298	1,676	—	—
Hastings.....	20,244	8,822	3,785	5,037	11,422	56.4
Lennox and Addington.....	5,331	4,221	2,076	2,145	1,110	20.8
Northumberland.....	9,283	5,352	2,949	2,403	3,931	42.3
Peterborough.....	16,629	4,170	2,132	2,038	12,459	74.9
Prince Edward.....	5,220	3,625	2,149	1,476	1,595	30.6
Victoria.....	7,093	4,404	2,257	2,147	2,689	37.9
Total, Lake Ontario Region ..	<u>74,654</u>	<u>37,127</u>	<u>17,902</u>	<u>19,225</u>	<u>37,527</u>	50.3

**POPULATION, 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER, IN AND NOT IN THE LABOUR FORCE  
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 2, 1951**

	Population 14 years and Over <sup>1</sup>	LABOUR FORCE					NOT IN LABOUR FORCE				
		Total		Persons with Jobs							
		Number	% of 14+	Working	Not Working	No Jobs & Seeking Work <sup>2</sup>	Total	Keeping House	At School	Retired or Voluntarily Idle	Other <sup>3</sup>
Durham.....	22,051	11,072	50.2	10,925	74	73	10,979	7,745	1,231	1,343	660
Haliburton.....	5,300	2,625	49.5	2,577	17	31	2,675	1,882	364	334	95
Hastings.....	52,508	27,556	52.5	27,047	230	279	24,479	17,246	3,031	2,741	1,461
Lennox & Addington...	13,926	6,721	48.3	6,595	57	69	7,205	4,919	900	817	569
Northumberland	24,530	11,650	47.5	11,431	97	122	12,790	8,449	1,494	1,373	1,474
Peterborough...	43,744	23,429	53.6	22,976	206	247	20,085	14,465	2,383	1,961	1,276
Prince Edward.	13,508	6,725	49.8	6,623	55	47	6,783	4,756	714	793	520
Victoria.....	20,034	10,032	50.1	9,870	64	98	10,002	6,864	1,147	1,247	744
Total, Lake Ontario Region	<u>195,601</u>	<u>99,810</u>	51.0	<u>98,044</u>	<u>800</u>	<u>966</u>	<u>94,998</u>	<u>66,326</u>	<u>11,264</u>	<u>10,609</u>	<u>6,799</u>
Total, Ontario.	3,418,502	1,887,551	55.2	1,850,831	17,325	19,395	1,517,188	1,064,946	196,180	152,511	103,551
Lake Ontario as % of Ontario	5.7	5.3		5.3	4.6	5.0	6.3	6.2	5.7	7.0	6.6

<sup>1</sup>Includes "Indians on Reserves".

<sup>2</sup>Includes 107 persons in the Regional labour force and 2,610 persons in the Ontario labour force who had never worked but were seeking employment.

<sup>3</sup>Includes those "Permanently unable to Work" and "Other".



# LABOUR FORCE BY OCCUPATION GROUPS, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 2, 1951

	Total All Occupations	Proprietary and Managerial	Professional	Clerical	Agri- cultural	Other Primary	Manufacturing and Mechanical	Con- struction	Transportation and Communication	Commercial and Financial	Service <sup>2</sup>	Labourers <sup>3</sup>	Not Stated <sup>4</sup>
Durham.....No.	11,062	723	616	889	2,892	77	2,589	548	593	546	679	823	87
%	(100.0)	(6.5)	(5.6)	(8.0)	(26.2)	(0.7)	(23.4)	(5.0)	(5.4)	(4.9)	(6.1)	(7.4)	(0.8)
Haliburton.....No.	2,616	303	96	79	367	146	227	223	291	84	189	601	10
%	(100.0)	(11.6)	(3.7)	(3.0)	(14.0)	(5.6)	(8.7)	(8.5)	(11.1)	(3.2)	(7.2)	(23.0)	(0.4)
Hastings.....No.	27,534	2,171	1,669	2,162	4,060	349	4,748	1,397	2,623	1,673	4,020	2,343	319
%	(100.0)	(7.9)	(6.1)	(7.8)	(14.7)	(1.3)	(17.2)	(5.1)	(9.5)	(6.1)	(14.6)	(8.5)	(1.2)
Lennox & Addington.....No.	6,707	495	304	237	2,410	163	891	337	424	333	425	627	61
%	(100.0)	(7.4)	(4.5)	(3.5)	(35.9)	(2.4)	(13.3)	(5.0)	(6.3)	(5.0)	(6.4)	(9.4)	(0.9)
Northumberland.....No.	11,638	1,022	593	544	3,717	54	1,864	570	788	616	853	857	160
%	(100.0)	(8.8)	(5.1)	(4.7)	(31.9)	(0.5)	(16.0)	(4.9)	(6.8)	(5.3)	(7.3)	(7.3)	(1.4)
Peterborough.....No.	23,406	1,767	1,881	2,638	2,487	212	6,669	1,359	1,378	1,699	1,658	1,459	199
%	(100.0)	(7.5)	(8.0)	(11.3)	(10.6)	(0.9)	(28.5)	(5.8)	(5.9)	(7.3)	(7.1)	(6.2)	(0.9)
Prince Edward.....No.	6,716	417	286	328	2,257	84	569	325	389	319	1,206	451	85
%	(100.0)	(6.2)	(4.3)	(4.9)	(33.6)	(1.2)	(8.5)	(4.8)	(5.8)	(4.7)	(18.0)	(6.7)	(1.3)
Victoria.....No.	10,024	843	550	600	2,903	76	1,529	607	887	605	743	646	35
%	(100.0)	(8.4)	(5.5)	(6.0)	(29.0)	(0.8)	(15.3)	(6.1)	(8.8)	(6.0)	(7.4)	(6.4)	(0.3)
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....No.	99,703 <sup>5</sup>	7,741	5,995	7,477	21,093	1,161	19,086	5,366	7,373	5,875	9,773	7,807	956
%	(100.0)	(7.8)	(6.0)	(7.5)	(21.1)	(1.2)	(19.1)	(5.4)	(7.4)	(5.9)	(9.8)	(7.8)	(1.0)
Total, Ontario.....No.	1,884,941 <sup>6</sup>	155,861	137,996	246,581	203,368	38,764	401,116	106,534	138,783	129,452	180,121	127,422	18,943
%	(100.0)	(8.3)	(7.3)	(13.1)	(10.8)	(2.0)	(21.3)	(5.6)	(7.4)	(6.9)	(9.5)	(6.8)	(1.0)
Lake Ontario as % of Ontario.....%	5.3	5.0	4.3	3.0	10.4	3.0	4.8	5.0	5.3	4.5	5.4	6.1	5.0

<sup>1</sup>Includes "Electric light and power production and stationary engineering".

<sup>2</sup>Includes "Protective" and "Other" services but excludes "Professional" service.

<sup>3</sup>Labourers in all industries except agriculture, fishing, logging, and mining are included in this group.

<sup>4</sup>Persons who did not report an occupation.

<sup>5</sup>Excludes 107 persons in the Regional labour force and 2,610 persons in the Ontario labour force who had never worked but were seeking employment.

*Note*—Occupation groups refer to the type of work done by workers as contrasted to the industry in which they work, shown in the following table. The occupation group, Manufacturing and Mechanical, includes only persons following occupations in which they were directly engaged in the process of manufacture and repair, and all persons were so classified irrespective of whether they were employed by manufacturing firms or by mining, construction or transportation, etc., companies. On the other hand, the industry group, Manufacturing, includes all persons employed by manufacturing firms whether they were engaged in the processes of production, the sale or transport of the product, or in clerical or other occupations associated with the industry.

# LABOUR FORCE BY INDUSTRY GROUPS, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 2, 1951

	Total, All Industries	Agriculture	Forestry and Logging	Fishing and Trapping	Mining	Manufacturing	Utilities	Con- struction	Transportation and Communication	Trade	Finance	Service <sup>1</sup>	Not Stated <sup>2</sup>
Durham.....	No. 11,062 % (100.0)	2,876 (26.0)	104 (0.9)	8 (0.1)	10 (0.1)	4,089 (37.0)	109 (1.0)	654 (5.9)	426 (3.8)	1,098 (9.9)	161 (1.5)	1,446 (13.1)	81 (0.7)
Haliburton.....	No. 2,616 % (100.0)	369 (14.1)	181 (6.9)	7 (0.3)	21 (0.8)	700 (26.8)	117 (4.5)	349 (13.3)	144 (5.5)	214 (8.2)	18 (0.7)	490 (18.7)	6 (0.2)
Hastings.....	No. 27,534 % (100.0)	4,064 (14.7)	346 (1.2)	19 (0.1)	132 (0.5)	7,529 (27.3)	435 (1.6)	1,799 (6.5)	2,414 (8.8)	3,488 (12.7)	485 (1.8)	6,523 (23.7)	300 (1.1)
Lennox & Addington.....	No. 6,707 % (100.0)	2,413 (36.0)	143 (2.1)	28 (0.4)	26 (0.4)	1,451 (21.6)	118 (1.8)	499 (7.4)	247 (3.7)	696 (10.4)	79 (1.2)	941 (14.0)	66 (1.0)
Northumberland.....	No. 11,638 % (100.0)	3,708 (31.9)	25 (0.2)	31 (0.3)	13 (0.1)	2,769 (23.8)	205 (1.8)	771 (6.6)	602 (5.2)	1,321 (11.3)	183 (1.6)	1,902 (16.3)	108 (0.9)
Peterborough.....	No. 23,406 % (100.0)	2,458 (10.5)	131 (0.6)	11 *	138 (0.6)	10,740 (45.9)	275 (1.2)	1,336 (5.7)	949 (4.0)	2,992 (12.8)	537 (2.3)	3,649 (15.6)	190 (0.8)
Prince Edward.....	No. 6,716 % (100.0)	2,258 (33.6)	5 (0.1)	80 (1.2)	1 *	897 (13.3)	44 (0.6)	530 (7.9)	300 (4.5)	716 (10.7)	92 (1.4)	1,701 (25.3)	92 (1.4)
Victoria.....	No. 10,024 % (100.0)	2,905 (29.0)	67 (0.7)	2 *	24 (0.2)	2,349 (23.4)	164 (1.6)	717 (7.2)	639 (6.4)	1,375 (13.7)	193 (1.9)	1,550 (15.5)	39 (0.4)
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....	No. 99,703 <sup>3</sup> % (100.0)	21,051 (21.1)	1,002 (1.0)	186 (0.2)	365 (0.4)	30,524 (30.6)	1,467 (1.5)	6,655 (6.7)	5,721 (5.7)	11,900 (11.9)	1,748 (1.7)	18,202 (18.3)	882 (0.9)
Total, Ontario.....	No. 1,884,941 <sup>3</sup> % (100.0)	201,482 (10.7)	23,030 (1.2)	2,259 (0.1)	30,653 (1.6)	615,358 (32.6)	30,704 (1.6)	127,494 (6.8)	127,421 (6.8)	267,267 (14.2)	61,728 (3.3)	379,129 (20.1)	18,416 (1.0)
Lake Ontario as % of Ontario.....	% 5.3	10.4	4.4	8.2	1.2	5.0	4.8	5.2	4.5	4.5	2.8	4.8	4.8

\*Less than 0.05 per cent.

<sup>1</sup>Includes "Community", "Government", "Recreation", and "Business" service groups.

<sup>2</sup>Persons who did not report an industry.

<sup>3</sup>Excludes 107 persons in the Regional labour force and 2,610 persons in the Ontario labour force who had never worked but were seeking employment.

Note—See note to preceding table.

# INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1960

(1949 = 100)													
	Av'ge	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1949.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	92.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	103.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	98.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955.....	101.3	94.7	96.3	94.9	97.2	97.8	105.5	102.4	109.7	110.0	103.5	103.0	100.4
1956.....	111.1	102.0	102.0	104.1	106.4	109.6	112.6	117.4	115.2	122.6	115.6	114.4	111.7
1957.....	114.1	112.6	113.5	112.6	115.4	114.8	120.1	115.6	120.3	120.3	110.8	107.9	105.1
1958.....	104.6	104.7	102.8	102.0	103.8	104.3	104.4	107.9	108.0	112.4	102.7	102.0	100.3
1959.....	107.2	101.4	101.4	102.9	104.6	107.0	112.5	110.6	117.3	112.0	108.0	105.5	103.4
1960.....	103.5	102.8	101.4	103.3	103.3	104.6	105.6	108.2	105.8	109.0	101.5	100.5	96.1

## INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT, ALL INDUSTRIES, PETERBOROUGH URBAN AREA, 1952 TO 1960

(1949 = 100)													
	Av'ge	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1952 .....	98.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97.4	97.8	97.7
1953 .....	97.9	94.1	94.3	94.7	96.2	94.3	95.8	98.0	100.7	100.9	101.8	102.5	101.7
1954 .....	96.7	100.6	99.2	99.0	98.8	97.8	97.3	96.2	94.9	94.3	94.4	93.9	94.1
1955 .....	95.1	91.4	92.2	91.3	93.2	95.0	96.4	96.4	96.6	99.0	96.4	96.4	96.5
1956 .....	104.7	95.8	96.4	98.5	101.4	104.0	106.7	106.8	107.5	108.6	110.8	110.8	109.2
1957 .....	106.9	109.7	109.1	107.8	108.4	110.0	109.6	106.4	106.2	104.5	103.9	103.8	102.8
1958 .....	99.1	101.5	99.8	99.6	99.5	99.5	98.4	98.5	98.2	97.6	98.7	99.2	99.3
1959 .....	101.2	98.4	97.7	99.3	100.2	102.1	104.5	103.6	103.7	102.3	101.9	101.6	99.2
1960 .....	95.4	97.8	96.5	96.5	97.4	98.2	97.7	96.2	95.1	93.6	92.1	92.2	91.1

## INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1960

	(1949 = 100)												
	Av'ge	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1949.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	123.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	129.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955.....	149.4	139.6	143.6	140.4	143.4	144.7	154.2	148.7	155.1	160.1	157.2	156.3	150.0
1956.....	176.3	158.8	160.0	164.2	171.0	173.7	178.1	180.4	180.2	192.0	189.5	188.4	179.0
1957.....	190.3	190.3	191.7	188.6	190.3	193.0	196.5	191.0	192.1	195.0	188.2	187.9	178.4
1958.....	183.8	183.7	180.7	179.6	180.7	184.7	183.9	188.9	185.0	194.8	182.8	185.9	175.4
1959.....	197.4	187.3	188.4	190.5	191.5	198.4	205.9	203.6	207.0	204.7	202.7	198.2	190.3
1960.....	195.0	195.3	192.3	194.5	195.2	200.3	197.7	200.2	196.0	202.2	193.8	192.6	180.0

## INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS, ALL INDUSTRIES, PETERBOROUGH URBAN AREA, 1952 TO 1960

(1949 = 100)													
	<u>Av'ge</u>	<u>Jan.</u>	<u>Feb.</u>	<u>Mar.</u>	<u>Apr.</u>	<u>May</u>	<u>June</u>	<u>July</u>	<u>Aug.</u>	<u>Sept.</u>	<u>Oct.</u>	<u>Nov.</u>	<u>Dec.</u>
1952.....	126.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127.4	128.9	129.8
1953.....	133.7	127.5	128.0	128.4	128.1	128.2	133.0	130.2	137.5	139.7	142.5	142.1	139.5
1954.....	134.2	139.2	138.5	137.4	138.7	134.8	134.7	132.3	130.9	132.4	131.8	131.5	127.6
1955.....	136.0	129.7	130.4	128.8	132.9	134.9	137.8	135.8	137.2	143.1	141.8	141.0	138.2
1956.....	161.8	142.3	143.8	148.5	156.0	158.7	163.3	164.1	166.7	173.0	179.2	177.0	169.3
1957.....	177.0	181.4	180.8	175.8	174.1	180.3	180.9	177.1	173.8	174.5	175.7	176.1	173.6
1958.....	172.7	175.7	172.5	171.3	172.2	174.1	171.7	173.8	170.3	171.7	172.6	177.4	168.6
1959.....	187.0	181.4	179.9	180.4	183.1	188.9	192.1	191.6	189.6	191.2	192.3	190.0	183.1
1960.....	179.9	186.7	182.4	180.9	184.0	184.6	183.8	181.3	180.3	179.3	174.5	173.5	167.2



**AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES IN MANUFACTURING,  
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1960**

	Av'ge	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1949.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	41.28	..	..	..	..	..	..
1950.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	44.53	..	..	..	..	..	..
1951.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	49.64	..	..	..	..	..	..
1952.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	54.25	..	..	..	..	..	..
1955.....	61.05	60.52	61.23	61.17	60.97	61.31	60.58	60.42	58.53	60.26	62.88	62.84	61.88
1956.....	65.70	64.47	64.94	65.32	66.58	65.63	65.49	63.63	64.80	64.90	67.94	68.29	66.45
1957.....	69.18	70.07	70.01	69.43	68.37	69.65	67.77	68.49	66.21	67.17	70.39	72.18	70.37
1958.....	72.83	72.70	72.88	72.95	72.12	73.43	73.00	72.54	70.95	71.79	73.71	75.50	72.44
1959.....	76.20	76.53	76.97	76.68	75.80	76.80	75.81	76.14	72.89	75.53	77.52	77.63	76.05
1960.....	77.63	78.42	78.30	77.74	78.01	78.88	77.03	76.13	76.25	76.33	78.52	78.85	77.05

**AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES AND SALARIES, ALL INDUSTRIES,  
PETERBOROUGH URBAN AREA, 1951 TO 1960**

	Av'ge	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1951.....	52.72	n.a.	48.92	48.61	50.19	51.09	53.21	53.92	54.77	54.85	55.27	57.10	57.17
1952.....	57.82	53.92	57.57	57.82	58.15	57.98	57.77	58.00	57.93	57.66	58.48	58.99	59.51
1953.....	61.17	60.67	60.79	60.71	59.70	60.92	62.20	59.57	61.17	61.99	62.71	62.14	61.47
1954.....	62.15	61.95	62.54	62.19	62.90	61.74	62.01	61.64	61.80	62.90	62.57	62.75	60.78
1955.....	64.02	63.54	63.37	63.20	63.87	63.58	63.99	63.05	63.50	64.69	65.87	65.50	64.10
1956.....	69.11	66.48	66.79	67.49	68.88	68.34	68.54	68.77	69.42	71.31	72.40	71.52	69.37
1957.....	74.01	74.02	74.18	72.81	71.72	73.15	73.69	74.29	73.08	74.54	75.48	75.76	75.37
1958.....	77.74	77.33	77.13	76.81	77.26	78.17	77.91	78.77	77.45	78.54	78.07	79.87	75.58
1959.....	82.21	82.07	81.99	80.84	81.29	82.34	81.85	82.35	81.32	83.13	83.99	83.27	82.13
1960.....	83.93	84.96	84.07	83.38	84.06	83.65	83.78	83.89	84.41	85.27	84.31	83.69	81.66

n.a.—Not available.

**WAGE-EARNERS, GROUPED BY EARNINGS DURING THE 12 MONTHS  
PRIOR TO JUNE 1, 1951, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION**

	Total <sup>1</sup>	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,499	\$2,500- \$2,999	\$3,000- \$3,999	\$4,000 +	Median Earnings \$
Durham.....	No. 7,881 % (100.0)	1,673 (21.2)	2,217 (28.1)	1,520 (19.3)	1,216 (15.4)	824 (10.5)	180 (2.3)	1,966
Haliburton.....	No. 1,849 % (100.0)	560 (30.3)	864 (46.7)	271 (14.7)	70 (3.8)	41 (2.2)	13 (0.7)	1,405
Hastings.....	No. 21,529 % (100.0)	4,799 (22.3)	7,468 (34.7)	4,147 (19.3)	2,078 (9.6)	1,655 (7.7)	759 (3.5)	1,757
Lennox & Addington.....	No. 4,018 % (100.0)	1,325 (33.0)	1,519 (37.8)	606 (15.1)	221 (5.5)	129 (3.2)	54 (1.3)	1,396
Northumberland.....	No. 7,188 % (100.0)	2,105 (29.3)	2,599 (36.2)	1,348 (18.7)	503 (7.0)	261 (3.6)	120 (1.7)	1,524
Peterborough.....	No. 19,367 % (100.0)	3,305 (17.1)	5,504 (28.4)	4,297 (22.2)	3,189 (16.5)	1,988 (10.2)	658 (3.4)	2,077
Prince Edward.....	No. 4,416 % (100.0)	1,391 (31.5)	1,821 (41.2)	546 (12.4)	261 (5.9)	157 (3.6)	75 (1.7)	1,403
Victoria.....	No. 6,318 % (100.0)	1,736 (27.5)	2,551 (40.4)	986 (15.6)	441 (7.0)	351 (5.5)	107 (1.7)	1,529
Total, Lake Ontario Region....	No. 72,566 % (100.0)	16,894 (23.3)	24,543 (33.8)	13,721 (18.9)	7,979 (11.0)	5,406 (7.5)	1,966 (2.7)	1,748

<sup>1</sup>Includes wage-earners not reporting earnings.

**WAGE-EARNERS, GROUPED BY EARNINGS DURING THE 12 MONTHS  
PRIOR TO JUNE 1, 1951, SELECTED CENTRES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION**

		Total <sup>1</sup>	Under \$1,000	\$1,000- \$1,999	\$2,000- \$2,499	\$2,500- \$2,999	\$3,000- \$3,999	\$4,000 +	Median Earnings
									\$
Peterborough.....	No.	14,730	2,059	4,048	3,327	2,702	1,743	579	2,169
	%	(100.0)	(14.0)	(27.5)	(22.6)	(18.3)	(11.8)	(3.9)	
Belleville.....	No.	7,647	1,493	2,329	1,491	947	831	411	1,970
	%	(100.0)	(19.5)	(30.4)	(19.5)	(12.4)	(10.9)	(5.4)	
Trenton.....	No.	3,519	644	1,153	872	333	294	115	1,921
	%	(100.0)	(18.3)	(32.8)	(24.8)	(9.4)	(8.3)	(3.3)	
Lindsay.....	No.	3,299	610	1,302	657	302	271	93	1,774
	%	(100.0)	(18.5)	(39.5)	(19.9)	(9.2)	(8.2)	(2.8)	
Cobourg.....	No.	2,323	469	777	545	267	129	72	1,850
	%	(100.0)	(20.2)	(33.4)	(23.5)	(11.5)	(5.5)	(3.1)	
Port Hope.....	No.	2,232	371	613	491	366	249	90	2,108
	%	(100.0)	(16.6)	(27.5)	(22.0)	(16.4)	(11.2)	(4.0)	
Bowmanville.....	No.	1,888	278	412	396	446	281	49	2,304
	%	(100.0)	(14.7)	(21.8)	(21.0)	(23.6)	(14.9)	(2.6)	
Picton.....	No.	1,336	335	591	173	110	65	29	1,536
	%	(100.0)	(25.1)	(44.2)	(12.9)	(8.2)	(4.9)	(2.2)	
Napanee.....	No.	1,195	323	446	224	85	56	32	1,583
	%	(100.0)	(27.0)	(37.3)	(18.8)	(7.1)	(4.7)	(2.7)	

<sup>1</sup>Includes wage-earners not reporting earnings.

**ESTIMATED PERSONAL INCOME,  
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1960**

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	% Change	
										1960/1951	1960/1959
<b>Total</b>											
(Millions of Dollars)											
239	269	282	293	313	336	376	405	430	445	86.2	3.5
<b>Per Capita</b>											
(Dollars)											
880	969	984	988	1,043	1,103	1,204	1,246	1,306	1,334	51.6	2.1

**ESTIMATED PERSONAL DISPOSABLE INCOME,  
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1960**

1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	% Change	
										1960/1951	1960/1959
<b>Total</b>											
(Millions of Dollars)											
227	253	264	274	293	311	350	379	398	408	79.7	2.5
<b>Per Capita</b>											
(Dollars)											
836	911	921	923	976	1,021	1,121	1,166	1,209	1,223	46.3	1.2

# TAXPAYERS, INCOME AND AVERAGE INCOME, COUNTIES AND SELECTED CENTRES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951, 1958 AND 1959

	Number of Taxpayers			Total Income of Taxpayers				Average Income per Taxpayer			
	1951	1958	1959	1951	1958	1959	% Change 1959/1951	1951	1958	1959	% Change 1959/1951
				(Thousands of Dollars)				\$	\$	\$	
Durham.....	4,650	7,772	8,786	13,895	30,022	33,785	143.1	2,988	3,863	3,845	28.7
Haliburton.....	660	925	758	1,621	3,565	2,806	73.1	2,456	3,854	3,702	50.7
Hastings.....	14,220	20,721	21,089	42,103	78,320	81,858	94.4	2,961	3,780	3,882	31.1
Belleville.....	6,560	7,944	9,502	20,339	31,517	38,553	89.6	3,100	3,967	4,057	30.9
Trenton.....	2,480	n.a.	n.a.	6,663	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	2,687	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Lennox & Addington	1,770	3,463	3,375	4,967	12,497	12,166	144.9	2,806	3,609	3,605	28.5
Northumberland....	3,590	6,681	7,426	9,887	23,600	27,245	175.6	2,754	3,532	3,669	33.2
Peterborough.....	15,570	19,237	19,714	45,183	79,834	85,064	88.3	2,902	4,150	4,315	48.7
Peterborough.....	12,810	14,876	16,584	37,539	62,929	72,822	94.0	2,930	4,230	4,391	49.9
Prince Edward....	1,660	3,126	3,193	4,689	10,517	11,573	146.8	2,825	3,364	3,624	28.3
Victoria.....	3,550	5,799	6,343	10,239	21,349	22,904	123.7	2,884	3,681	3,611	25.2
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....	45,670	67,724	70,684	132,584	259,704	277,401	109.2	2,903	3,835	3,925	35.2
Total, Ontario.....	1,249,960	1,734,782	1,804,731	3,954,180	7,141,478	7,606,213	92.4	3,163	4,117	4,215	33.3
Lake Ontario as % of Ontario.....	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6		91.8	93.2	93.1	

n.a.—Not available.

## PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE PULP AND PAPER INDUSTRY, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1959

	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Net Value of Products <sup>1</sup>	Selling Value of Factory Shipments <sup>2</sup>
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
1949	5	531	1,125	2,616	5,587
1951	5	600	1,692	4,029	8,610
1956	4	538	2,011	4,394	9,894
1957	4	502	1,976	4,267	9,772
1958	3	443	1,866	4,983	10,306
1959	3	434	1,959	4,960	10,275

<sup>1</sup>Selling value of factory shipments less cost of materials and fuel and electricity used; excluding adjustment for inventory change.

<sup>2</sup>Figures for 1949 and 1951 are "Gross Value of Products" instead of "Selling Value of Factory Shipments".

## PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE SAWMILL INDUSTRY, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1959

	Establishments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Net Value of Products <sup>1</sup>	Selling Value of Factory Shipments <sup>2</sup>
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
1949	178	899	1,165	2,316	4,952
1951	159	944	1,395	3,281	6,844
1956	139	888	1,834	3,261	7,201
1957	124	717	1,555	2,562	5,685
1958	113	496	1,007	1,727	4,221
1959	115	497	1,107	1,940	4,810

<sup>1</sup>Selling value of factory shipments less cost of materials and fuel and electricity used; excluding adjustment for inventory change.

<sup>2</sup>Figures for 1949 and 1951 are "Gross Value of Products" instead of "Selling Value of Factory Shipments".



**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF THE OTHER WOOD-USING INDUSTRIES,  
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1949 TO 1959**

	<u>Establishments</u>	<u>Employees</u>	<u>Salaries and Wages</u>	<u>Net Value of Products<sup>1</sup></u>	<u>Selling Value of Factory Shipments<sup>2</sup></u>
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
1949	90	1,497	2,703	4,553	11,031
1951	106	1,512	3,116	5,150	11,728
1956	84	1,374	3,555	4,991	10,674
1957	89	1,356	3,658	5,541	11,389
1958	80	1,319	3,784	5,915	11,680
1959	80	1,394	3,988	5,814	12,071

<sup>1</sup>Selling value of factory shipments less cost of materials and fuel and electricity used; excluding adjustment for inventory change.

<sup>2</sup>Figures for 1949 and 1951 are "Gross Value of Products" instead of "Selling Value of Factory Shipments"

Note—Products of other wood-using industries include furniture, plywood, sash and doors.

**TOTAL MINERAL PRODUCTION,  
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1955 TO 1960**

	<u>1955</u>		<u>1958</u>		<u>1959</u>		<u>1960<sup>1</sup></u>	
	<u>Production</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Value</u>	<u>Production</u>	<u>Value</u>
		\$		\$		\$		\$
Uranium.....lbs.	..	..	1,826,149	18,991,961	2,129,004	22,334,482	1,592,284	16,672,617
Cement.....tons	705,727	10,159,733	632,864	9,303,389	716,318	9,649,980	740,874	11,678,450
Nepheline Syenite.tons	146,068	2,099,512	201,306	2,613,446	228,722	2,930,932	249,200	3,030,300
Talc.....tons	14,591	194,952	8,725	125,511	8,796	125,903	7,189	102,645
Fluorspar.....tons	730	29,796	1,256	57,834	2,594	100,594	2,818	100,811
All Other*.....		5,697,634		10,981,198		9,241,429		8,478,472
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....		18,181,627		42,073,339		44,383,320		40,063,295

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary.

\*Includes iron ore, structural materials (sand and gravel, stone, lime and clay products) and a small proportion of Cerium in 1955. Structural materials for 1959 and 1960 were estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics and Development.

**NUMBER, AREA AND AVERAGE AREA OF FARMS,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956**

<u>Total Number of Farms</u>			<u>Total Area of Farms</u>		<u>Average Area per Farm</u> (Acres)
	<u>Number</u>	<u>% of Ontario Total</u>	<u>Area</u> (Acres)	<u>% of Ontario Total</u>	
Durham . . . . .	1951 2,283	1.5	323,765	1.6	141.8
	1956 2,251	1.6	312,765	1.6	138.9
Haliburton . . . . .	1951 350	0.2	78,349	0.4	223.9
	1956 331	0.2	75,532	0.4	228.2
Hastings . . . . .	1951 3,600	2.4	651,131	3.1	180.9
	1956 3,229	2.3	604,769	3.0	187.3
Lennox & Addington .	1951 2,058	1.4	361,891	1.7	175.8
	1956 1,858	1.3	333,401	1.7	179.4
Northumberland . . .	1951 2,761	1.8	395,496	1.9	143.2
	1956 2,660	1.9	381,913	1.9	143.6
Peterborough . . . . .	1951 2,043	1.4	358,766	1.7	175.6
	1956 1,854	1.3	343,330	1.7	185.2
Prince Edward . . . .	1951 1,616	1.1	218,329	1.0	135.1
	1956 1,594	1.1	219,270	1.1	137.6
Victoria . . . . .	1951 2,314	1.5	477,508	2.3	206.4
	1956 2,201	1.6	466,908	2.3	212.1
Total, Lake Ontario	1951 17,025	11.4	2,865,235	13.7	168.3
Region	1956 15,978	11.4	2,737,888	13.8	171.4

**FARM HOLDINGS<sup>1</sup> CLASSIFIED BY SIZE OF FARM,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956**

		Total Number of Farms	1-69 Acres	70-129 Acres	130-239 Acres	240-399 Acres	400-759 Acres	760 Acres and Over
Durham.....	1951	No. 2,283	394	821	784	237	45	2
		% (100.0)	(17.2)	(36.0)	(34.3)	(10.4)	(2.0)	(0.1)
	1956	No. 2,251	458	788	721	229	52	3
		% (100.0)	(20.4)	(35.0)	(32.0)	(10.2)	(2.3)	(0.1)
Haliburton.....	1951	No. 350	18	81	125	88	33	5
		% (100.0)	(5.2)	(23.2)	(35.7)	(25.1)	(9.4)	(1.4)
	1956	No. 331	19	76	123	70	38	5
		% (100.0)	(5.7)	(23.0)	(37.2)	(21.1)	(11.5)	(1.5)
Hastings.....	1951	No. 3,600	469	1,037	1,253	604	213	24
		% (100.0)	(13.0)	(28.8)	(34.8)	(16.8)	(5.9)	(0.7)
	1956	No. 3,229	482	902	1,014	574	225	32
		% (100.0)	(14.9)	(27.9)	(31.4)	(17.8)	(7.0)	(1.0)
Lennox & Addington.....	1951	No. 2,058	280	669	679	299	112	19
		% (100.0)	(13.6)	(32.5)	(33.0)	(14.5)	(5.5)	(0.9)
	1956	No. 1,858	240	580	629	288	106	15
		% (100.0)	(12.9)	(31.2)	(33.9)	(15.5)	(5.7)	(0.8)
Northumberland.....	1951	No. 2,761	537	943	938	271	66	6
		% (100.0)	(19.4)	(34.2)	(34.0)	(9.8)	(2.4)	(0.2)
	1956	No. 2,660	554	889	861	288	60	8
		% (100.0)	(20.8)	(33.4)	(32.4)	(10.8)	(2.3)	(0.3)
Peterborough.....	1951	No. 2,043	277	658	673	296	120	19
		% (100.0)	(13.6)	(32.2)	(32.9)	(14.5)	(5.9)	(0.9)
	1956	No. 1,854	197	620	604	297	115	21
		% (100.0)	(10.6)	(33.5)	(32.6)	(16.0)	(6.2)	(1.1)
Prince Edward.....	1951	No. 1,616	286	615	560	133	21	1
		% (100.0)	(17.7)	(38.1)	(34.6)	(8.2)	(1.3)	(0.1)
	1956	No. 1,594	293	579	536	162	23	1
		% (100.0)	(18.4)	(36.3)	(33.6)	(10.2)	(1.4)	(0.1)
Victoria.....	1951	No. 2,314	203	781	754	381	149	46
		% (100.0)	(8.8)	(33.7)	(32.6)	(16.5)	(6.4)	(2.0)
	1956	No. 2,201	188	723	705	379	149	57
		% (100.0)	(8.5)	(32.9)	(32.0)	(17.2)	(6.8)	(2.6)
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....	1951	No. 17,025	2,464	5,605	5,766	2,309	759	122
		% (100.0)	(14.5)	(32.9)	(33.9)	(13.6)	(4.4)	(0.7)
	1956	No. 15,978	2,431	5,157	5,193	2,287	768	142
		% (100.0)	(15.2)	(32.3)	(32.5)	(14.3)	(4.8)	(0.9)

<sup>1</sup>Definition of "farm" changed, as of 1951 Census, to include holdings of three acres or more in size, or from one to three acres in size with agricultural production in 1950 valued at \$250 or more.



**VALUE OF FARM LAND, BUILDINGS, IMPLEMENTS AND LIVESTOCK,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

	Value of Land and Buildings	Value of Implements and Machinery <sup>1</sup>	Value of Livestock <sup>2</sup>	Total Value	Total Value as % of Ontario	
Durham.....(\$000's)	19,835	6,382	11,795	38,012	1.5	
%	(52.2)	(16.8)	(31.0)	(100.0)		
Haliburton.....(\$000's)	1,364	537	838	2,739	0.1	
%	(49.8)	(19.6)	(30.6)	(100.0)		
Hastings.....(\$000's)	17,913	8,445	14,270	40,628	1.6	
%	(44.1)	(20.8)	(35.1)	(100.0)		
Lennox & Addington(\$000's)	12,649	5,049	8,476	26,174	1.0	
%	(48.3)	(19.3)	(32.4)	(100.0)		
Northumberland...(\$000's)	20,285	7,637	12,791	40,713	1.6	
%	(49.8)	(18.8)	(31.4)	(100.0)		
Peterborough.....(\$000's)	14,188	4,675	10,190	29,053	1.1	
%	(48.8)	(16.1)	(35.1)	(100.0)		
Prince Edward.....(\$000's)	12,108	5,314	6,934	24,356	1.0	
%	(49.7)	(21.8)	(28.5)	(100.0)		
Victoria.....(\$000's)	17,255	5,714	14,737	37,706	1.5	
%	(45.8)	(15.1)	(39.1)	(100.0)		
Total, Lake Ontario (\$000's)	115,597	43,753	80,031	239,381	9.4	
Region	%	(48.3)	(18.3)	(33.4)	(100.0)	

<sup>1</sup>Includes automobiles.

<sup>2</sup>Includes value of poultry and bees.

**TENURE OF OCCUPIED FARMS,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956**

	Total Number of Farms	Operated by Owner	Operated by Tenant	Operated by Part Owner, Part Tenant	Operated by Manager
Durham.....1951	2,283	1,786	177	277	43
.....1956	2,251	1,845	135	232	39
Haliburton.....1951	350	330	1	16	3
.....1956	331	310	4	16	1
Hastings.....1951	3,600	2,967	205	385	43
.....1956	3,229	2,681	118	393	37
Lennox & Addington.....1951	2,058	1,701	99	219	39
.....1956	1,858	1,572	65	190	31
Northumberland.....1951	2,761	2,107	215	392	47
.....1956	2,660	2,163	124	334	39
Peterborough.....1951	2,043	1,704	106	207	26
.....1956	1,854	1,543	76	212	23
Prince Edward.....1951	1,616	1,223	154	183	56
.....1956	1,594	1,264	73	206	51
Victoria.....1951	2,314	1,809	169	319	17
.....1956	2,201	1,795	115	274	17
Total, Lake Ontario Region ..1951	17,025	13,627	1,126	1,998	274
Region	1956	15,978	13,173	1,857	238

**NUMBER OF LIVESTOCK ON FARMS,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951, 1956, 1959 AND 1960**

		Horses	Cattle	Cattle for Milk Purposes <sup>1</sup>	Swine	Sheep and Lambs	Hens and Chickens
Durham.....	1951	4,900	41,200	16,900	27,800	9,200	389,000
	1956	2,700	48,100	16,700	22,700	10,300	392,000
	1959	2,050	51,200	16,500	25,900	9,900	477,000
	1960	1,940	51,920	18,300	21,400	9,300	429,600
Haliburton.....	1951	700	3,600	1,700	1,200	400	18,000
	1956	500	4,700	1,700	900	400	12,000
	1959	400	4,390	1,700	2,000	420	16,300
	1960	450	4,490	1,700	1,800	400	15,400
Hastings.....	1951	6,800	56,600	37,800	44,500	8,000	283,000
	1956	3,700	59,900	33,700	38,700	10,600	245,000
	1959	2,500	63,100	34,000	55,300	9,750	288,000
	1960	2,330	65,850	36,300	46,600	9,700	263,600
Lennox & Addington....	1951	4,100	35,200	23,000	19,500	4,400	345,000
	1956	2,400	38,900	21,900	13,400	6,200	237,000
	1959	1,950	38,250	20,300	17,500	6,210	250,700
	1960	1,900	38,500	21,300	15,600	6,100	233,700
Northumberland.....	1951	5,900	47,800	28,800	35,200	5,400	505,000
	1956	3,000	53,400	28,400	29,600	5,900	448,000
	1959	1,920	54,360	29,200	36,300	5,440	527,600
	1960	1,860	54,570	29,400	28,700	4,800	448,400
Peterborough.....	1951	4,400	37,100	19,600	18,500	5,500	338,000
	1956	2,800	43,000	17,500	15,400	6,000	348,000
	1959	1,870	40,800	16,400	23,200	6,670	428,400
	1960	1,770	42,100	16,900	19,300	5,800	390,800
Prince Edward.....	1951	2,900	22,800	16,800	16,500	4,700	343,000
	1956	1,300	25,700	17,200	15,700	7,400	308,000
	1959	990	26,660	17,700	20,600	7,100	319,200
	1960	1,040	28,160	19,100	20,500	6,600	282,400
Victoria.....	1951	4,900	58,900	16,100	30,200	15,900	298,000
	1956	2,600	69,900	15,100	23,800	17,000	254,000
	1959	1,680	70,480	14,400	31,200	16,700	300,700
	1960	1,740	68,290	14,500	25,500	14,800	279,900
Total, Lake Ontario Region	1951	34,600	303,200	160,700	193,400	53,500	2,519,000
	1956	19,000	343,600	152,200	160,200	63,800	2,244,000
	1959	13,360	349,240	150,200	212,000	62,190	2,607,900
	1960	13,030	353,880	157,500	179,400	57,500	2,343,800

<sup>1</sup>Included in figures for cattle.

# ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1946, 1951, 1959 AND 1960

	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
	HAY <sup>1</sup>			OATS			WINTER WHEAT		
1946.....	470,900	910,910 <sup>2</sup>	10,422,480	216,400	8,978,910	5,614,000	50,790	1,545,660	1,939,480
1951.....	428,213	946,400 <sup>2</sup>	14,831,080	255,690	11,125,830	9,996,700	83,610	2,383,980	4,872,810
1959.....	430,400	834,600 <sup>2</sup>	11,925,500	258,700	12,319,300	8,395,900	48,080	1,559,100	2,391,800
1960.....	435,300	941,300 <sup>2</sup>	11,589,200	212,800	9,790,000	7,284,400	51,810	1,773,000	2,459,500
	POTATOES			MIXED GRAINS			CORN FOR FODDER		
1946.....	13,470	1,714,770	2,125,180	91,590	3,816,710	2,529,480	30,610	255,800 <sup>2</sup>	963,040
1951.....	5,894	758,500	1,743,480	83,945	3,698,100	3,751,700	26,421	229,400 <sup>2</sup>	963,600
1959.....	4,800	822,300	1,279,100	38,500	1,813,100	1,403,100	25,650	275,800 <sup>2</sup>	1,213,500
1960.....	5,010	1,208,700	1,697,000	30,680	1,393,400	1,176,900	24,850	226,200 <sup>2</sup>	904,800
	CORN FOR HUSKING			BARLEY			RYE		
1946.....	2,250	98,620	105,920	23,570	819,740	641,770	15,800	303,630	593,760
1951.....	1,589	86,800	157,460	9,226	314,500	388,800	10,557	201,600	332,060
1959.....	5,990	337,900	377,800	6,260	239,900	239,300	5,910	145,800	164,600
1960.....	5,900	311,500	373,800	5,770	207,300	202,900	6,180	152,100	173,100
	FIELD ROOTS <sup>3</sup>			BUCKWHEAT			DRY PEAS		
1946.....	3,850	1,494,340	482,540	23,610	556,420	504,840	2,000	40,200	114,810
1951.....	1,085	429,300	249,500	9,344	197,400	261,010	1,046	20,200	64,650
1959.....	615	238,500	127,700	4,010	88,600	90,500	1,630	32,800	82,200
1960.....	640	247,200	161,700	4,530	101,600	107,120	1,620	30,700	71,900
	SPRING WHEAT			SOY BEANS			FLAX		
1946.....	3,680	74,720	93,240	690	10,900	25,060	120	1,140	3,470
1951.....	4,356	91,000	184,600	356	6,280	17,450	92	1,160	4,660
1959.....	1,700	40,400	52,100	270	5,400	10,600	70	790	2,300
1960.....	1,880	43,500	57,800	180	3,400	6,440	170	2,000	5,570
	DRY BEANS			ALL FIELD CROPS*					
1946.....	980	15,150	44,890	950,310	27.57 <sup>4</sup>	26,203,960			
1951.....	497	8,930	37,985	921,921	41.06 <sup>4</sup>	37,857,545			
1959.....	90	1,300	4,800	832,675	33.34 <sup>4</sup>	27,760,800			
1960.....	—	—	—	787,320	33.37 <sup>4</sup>	26,272,130			

\*Does not include Sugar Beets, Seeded Pasture and Tobacco.

<sup>1</sup>Includes Hay, Clovers, Alsike and Alfalfa.

<sup>2</sup>Tons.

<sup>3</sup>Includes Mangels and Turnips.

<sup>4</sup>Value per acre in dollars.



# ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS BY COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1960

	DURHAM			HALIBURTON		
	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
Winter Wheat . . . . .	9,200	343,200	480,500	20	600	900
Spring Wheat . . . . .	200	4,900	6,520	10	200	270
Oats . . . . .	31,500	1,455,000	1,076,700	2,200	85,800	65,200
Barley . . . . .	1,500	53,700	51,600	30	1,000	1,000
Fall Rye . . . . .	2,620	68,100	77,600	10	200	200
Buckwheat . . . . .	400	8,300	8,720	10	200	210
Flax . . . . .	10	100	280	..	..	..
Mixed Grains . . . . .	8,800	403,000	326,400	180	6,900	5,800
Dry Peas . . . . .	300	5,700	13,300	10	200	500
Dry Beans . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corn for Husking . . . .	1,000	53,200	61,200	..	..	..
Corn for Fodder . . . .	4,400	37,400 <sup>1</sup>	149,600	80	600 <sup>1</sup>	2,400
Potatoes . . . . .	1,600	409,700	590,000	100	19,500	31,600
Field Roots . . . . .	160	56,800	35,800	20	7,000	4,900
Soy Beans . . . . .	120	2,200	4,160	..	..	..
Hay . . . . .	53,700	107,400 <sup>1</sup>	1,455,300	7,600	15,200 <sup>1</sup>	219,600
All Field Crops* . . . .	115,510	37.55 <sup>2</sup>	4,337,680	10,270	32.38 <sup>2</sup>	332,580

	HASTINGS			LENNOX & ADDINGTON		
	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
Winter Wheat . . . . .	6,300	200,300	278,400	3,500	115,500	166,300
Spring Wheat . . . . .	600	13,900	18,490	150	3,600	4,820
Oats . . . . .	44,600	1,966,900	1,455,500	28,300	1,239,500	917,200
Barley . . . . .	430	15,300	15,500	400	13,400	12,500
Fall Rye . . . . .	1,000	23,800	27,100	350	8,400	9,100
Buckwheat . . . . .	600	13,200	13,730	1,200	27,600	28,700
Flax . . . . .	10	100	280	..	..	..
Mixed Grains . . . . .	2,600	110,500	97,200	2,200	84,300	70,800
Dry Peas . . . . .	200	3,800	9,000	20	400	900
Dry Beans . . . . .	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corn for Husking . . . .	1,500	80,300	98,000	400	17,700	22,100
Corn for Fodder . . . .	4,000	36,000 <sup>1</sup>	144,000	1,500	11,700 <sup>1</sup>	46,800
Potatoes . . . . .	800	193,100	285,800	450	92,200	140,100
Field Roots . . . . .	30	10,800	7,000	20	7,200	4,400
Soy Beans . . . . .	10	200	380	20	400	760
Hay . . . . .	87,400	183,500 <sup>1</sup>	2,247,900	63,100	107,900 <sup>1</sup>	1,227,900
All Field Crops* . . . .	150,080	31.31 <sup>2</sup>	4,698,280	101,610	26.10 <sup>2</sup>	2,652,380

\*Does not include Sugar Beets, Seeded Pasture and Tobacco.

<sup>1</sup>Tons.

<sup>2</sup>Value per acre in dollars.

**ACREAGE, PRODUCTION AND FARM VALUE OF FIELD CROPS BY COUNTIES,  
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1960**

	NORTHUMBERLAND			PETERBOROUGH		
	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
Winter Wheat.....	9,000	342,900	476,600	9,450	312,800	431,700
Spring Wheat.....	350	7,900	10,590	120	2,800	3,700
Oats.....	34,400	1,720,000	1,341,600	24,900	1,177,800	859,800
Barley.....	1,160	47,000	44,700	400	15,800	15,300
Fall Rye.....	1,200	28,800	33,400	200	4,400	5,000
Buckwheat.....	1,100	26,400	27,460	320	7,100	7,740
Flax.....	20	200	550	40	500	1,400
Mixed Grains.....	2,900	145,000	121,800	2,900	133,400	113,400
Dry Peas.....	450	8,600	20,100	20	400	900
Dry Beans.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corn for Husking....	700	38,500	46,200	200	10,000	12,000
Corn for Fodder.....	6,200	53,300 <sup>1</sup>	213,200	3,200	36,500 <sup>1</sup>	146,000
Potatoes.....	890	223,500	281,600	400	95,600	137,700
Field Roots.....	180	70,200	46,300	50	20,000	14,000
Soy Beans.....	20	400	760	..	..	..
Hay.....	64,900	175,900 <sup>1</sup>	2,014,100	48,900	107,600 <sup>1</sup>	1,285,800
All Field Crops*.....	123,470	37.90 <sup>2</sup>	4,678,960	91,100	33.31 <sup>2</sup>	3,034,440

	PRINCE EDWARD			VICTORIA		
	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value	Acres	Bushels	Total Farm Value
	No.	No.	\$	No.	No.	\$
Winter Wheat.....	6,900	217,400	293,500	7,440	240,300	331,600
Spring Wheat.....	200	4,900	6,470	250	5,300	6,940
Oats.....	20,300	948,000	682,600	26,600	1,197,000	885,800
Barley.....	650	22,300	22,700	1,200	38,800	39,600
Fall Rye.....	400	9,600	10,800	400	8,800	9,900
Buckwheat.....	300	6,800	7,480	600	12,000	13,080
Flax.....	40	500	1,400	50	600	1,660
Mixed Grains.....	900	41,100	33,300	10,200	469,200	408,200
Dry Peas.....	320	6,000	14,000	300	5,600	13,200
Dry Beans.....	..	..	..	..	..	..
Corn for Husking....	1,900	102,800	123,400	200	9,000	10,900
Corn for Fodder.....	2,770	29,100 <sup>1</sup>	116,400	2,700	21,600 <sup>1</sup>	86,400
Potatoes.....	400	84,900	112,900	370	90,200	117,300
Field Roots.....	20	8,000	5,600	160	67,200	43,700
Soy Beans.....	10	200	380	..	..	..
Hay.....	43,300	105,700 <sup>1</sup>	1,267,300	66,400	138,100 <sup>1</sup>	1,871,300
All Field Crops*.....	78,410	34.41 <sup>2</sup>	2,698,230	116,870	32.85 <sup>2</sup>	3,839,580

\*Does not include Sugar Beets, Seeded Pasture and Tobacco.

<sup>1</sup>Tons.

<sup>2</sup>Value per acre in dollars.

**COMMERCIAL SALES OF FLUID MILK, FLUID CREAM, CHOCOLATE DAIRY DRINK,  
BUTTERMILK AND SKIM MILK,  
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1960**

<u>Sales Area</u>	<u>Fluid Milk</u>	<u>Fluid Cream</u>	<u>Chocolate Dairy Drink</u>	<u>Buttermilk</u>	<u>Skim Milk</u>
	(Quarts)	(Quarts)	(Quarts)	(Quarts)	(Quarts)
Belleville-Trenton <sup>1</sup> .....	5,447,129	110,164	163,718	53,449	526,338
Durham-Northumberland <sup>2</sup> .....	5,462,705	111,399	173,153	37,599	496,600
Peterborough <sup>3</sup> .....	6,499,795	190,686	221,639	57,168	847,037

<sup>1</sup>Belleville, Trenton; Sidney and Thurlow Townships and part of Murray Township.

<sup>2</sup>Durham and Northumberland Counties.

<sup>3</sup>Peterborough; North Monaghan, Otonabee, Douro and Smith Townships.

*Note*—Total for Region is not shown as individual figures are not available for a number of firms throughout the Province, which have not yet been included in a specific sales area.

**TOTAL PURCHASES OF MILK FROM FARMERS BY COMMERCIAL DAIRIES  
FOR FLUID SALES,  
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1960**

<u>Sales Area</u>	<u>Milk Bought</u>	<u>Average Price per Cwt.</u>	<u>Total Cost</u>
	(lbs.)	\$	\$
Belleville-Trenton <sup>1</sup> .....	17,116,381	4.61	788,485
Durham-Northumberland <sup>2</sup> .....	17,466,652	4.65	812,752
Peterborough <sup>3</sup> .....	24,279,580	4.38	1,064,303

<sup>1</sup>Belleville, Trenton; Sidney and Thurlow Townships and part of Murray Township.

<sup>2</sup>Durham and Northumberland Counties.

<sup>3</sup>Peterborough; North Monaghan, Otonabee, Douro and Smith Townships.

*Note*—Total for Region is not shown as individual figures are not available for a number of firms throughout the Province, which have not yet been included in a specific sales area.



**FARM MACHINERY AND ELECTRIC POWER,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951 AND 1956**

FARMS REPORTING														
	Total Farms		Automobiles		Motor Trucks		Tractors		Gasoline Engines		Grain Combines		Electric Power	
	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Durham.....	2,283	1,746	76.5	462	20.2	1,374	60.2	246	10.8	102	4.5	1,654	72.4	
..... 1951	2,251	1,723	76.5	783	34.8	1,683	74.8	248	11.0	218	9.7	2,011	89.3	
..... 1956	350	189	54.0	90	25.7	50	14.3	43	12.3	6	1.7	179	51.1	
Haliburton.....	331	189	57.1	121	36.6	115	34.7	32	9.7	1	0.3	221	66.8	
..... 1951	3,600	2,536	70.4	983	27.3	1,627	45.2	335	9.3	83	2.3	2,068	57.4	
..... 1956	3,229	2,297	71.1	1,237	38.3	1,961	60.7	438	13.6	219	6.8	2,543	78.8	
Hastings.....	2,058	1,507	73.2	454	22.1	1,048	50.9	164	8.0	100	4.9	1,486	72.2	
..... 1951	1,858	1,402	75.5	645	34.7	1,209	65.1	185	10.0	206	11.1	1,652	88.9	
..... 1956	2,761	2,019	73.1	756	27.4	1,573	57.0	354	12.8	156	5.7	2,166	78.4	
Northumberland.....	2,660	2,043	76.8	1,070	40.2	1,966	73.9	328	12.3	302	11.4	2,454	92.3	
..... 1951	2,043	1,520	74.4	484	23.7	943	46.2	258	12.6	79	3.9	1,287	63.0	
..... 1956	1,854	1,452	78.3	659	35.5	1,228	66.2	226	12.2	159	8.6	1,612	86.9	
Peterborough.....	1,616	1,270	78.6	499	30.9	1,141	70.6	207	12.8	112	6.9	1,409	87.2	
..... 1951	1,594	1,256	78.8	680	42.7	1,271	79.7	279	17.5	243	15.2	1,505	94.4	
..... 1956	2,314	1,892	81.8	398	17.2	1,267	54.8	226	9.8	101	4.4	1,574	68.0	
Victoria.....	2,201	1,817	82.6	695	31.6	1,595	72.5	186	8.5	157	7.1	1,895	86.1	
..... 1951	17,025	12,679	74.5	4,126	24.2	9,023	53.0	1,833	10.8	739	4.3	11,823	69.4	
..... 1956	15,978	12,179	76.2	5,890	36.9	11,028	69.0	1,922	12.0	1,505	9.4	13,893	87.0	
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....														

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION,  
SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1959**

	<u>Establish- ments</u> No.	<u>Employees</u> No.	<u>Salaries and Wages</u> (\$000's)	<u>Cost of Fuel and Electricity</u> (\$000's)	<u>Cost at Plant of Materials Used</u> (\$000's)	<u>Net Value of Products<sup>1</sup></u> (\$000's)	<u>Selling Value of Factory Shipments<sup>2</sup></u> (\$000's)
<b>Durham</b>							
1946	69	2,075	3,387	285	6,079	7,811	14,175
1951	83	2,484	6,844	599	12,585	14,427	27,611
1956	74	2,567	8,817	641	55,859	18,808	75,308
1957	80	2,651	9,526	740	95,703	20,372	116,815
1958	73	2,393	8,857	748	92,428	18,042	111,218
1959	73	2,623	10,126	742	93,704	22,751	117,197
<b>Haliburton</b>							
1946	32	322	381	7	624	657	1,288
1951	33	396	692	47	1,453	1,458	2,958
1956	24	314	749	59	1,366	1,151	2,576
1957	24	268	683	33	1,121	881	2,035
1958	21	266	734	36	1,074	903	2,013
1959	20	246	705	35	1,147	1,035	2,217
<b>Hastings</b>							
1946	223	6,098	8,676	1,414	19,412	19,131	39,957
1951	238	7,347	17,320	2,773	38,313	36,716	77,802
1956	231	8,324	25,179	3,887	47,799	54,987	106,673
1957	232	8,632	27,365	4,303	47,903	56,524	108,730
1958	233	7,873	26,057	4,031	47,121	55,065	106,217
1959	235	8,102	27,605	3,455	49,154	55,599	108,208
<b>Lennox &amp; Addington</b>							
1946	74	806	983	237	3,159	2,132	5,528
1951	68	857	1,787	388	6,212	3,843	10,443
1956	55	1,301	4,086	696	8,810	5,226	14,732
1957	59	1,611	5,426	921	12,677	6,719	20,317
1958	52	1,407	5,296	1,275	11,545	7,470	20,290
1959	53	1,539	5,970	1,228	13,805	10,929	25,962
<b>Northumberland</b>							
1946	124	1,630	2,059	217	6,726	4,559	11,502
1951	131	1,922	4,045	357	11,358	8,649	20,364
1956	121	2,064	5,956	461	16,102	13,526	30,089
1957	125	2,064	5,903	516	18,149	13,790	32,455
1958	117	1,869	5,826	484	16,799	15,866	33,149
1959	114	1,935	6,415	479	19,421	17,479	37,379
<b>Peterborough</b>							
1946	137	9,667	15,975	941	48,906	31,469	81,316
1951	148	10,226	29,217	1,317	79,593	46,455	127,365
1956	138	10,173	38,378	1,460	86,376	68,592	156,428
1957	145	10,650	43,213	1,580	77,392	79,630	158,602
1958	143	9,719	49,135	1,615	76,050	74,181	151,846
1959	139	9,565	44,444	1,670	73,933	70,893	146,496

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION,  
SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1959**

	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products <sup>1</sup>	Selling Value of Factory Shipments <sup>2</sup>
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
<b>Prince Edward</b>							
1946	71	902	881	125	4,140	2,222	6,487
1951	68	838	1,192	170	5,484	2,932	8,586
1956	58	729	1,342	178	4,945	2,927	8,050
1957	60	732	1,384	192	5,596	1,449	7,237
1958	54	732	1,804	622	5,650	3,757	10,029
1959	55	742	2,079	867	5,397	4,494	10,758
<b>Victoria</b>							
1946	79	1,311	1,543	206	4,597	2,705	7,508
1951	89	1,831	3,707	340	6,671	6,676	13,687
1956	83	1,874	5,028	438	8,740	9,405	18,583
1957	85	1,862	5,223	471	8,975	9,057	18,503
1958	78	1,787	5,394	473	9,041	11,407	20,921
1959	82	2,036	6,337	517	9,407	13,346	23,270
<b>Total, Lake Ontario Region</b>							
1946	809	22,811	33,885	3,432	93,643	70,686	167,761
1951	858	25,901	64,804	5,991	161,669	121,156	288,816
1956	784	27,346	89,535	7,820	229,997	174,622	412,439
1957	810	28,470	98,723	8,756	267,516	188,422	464,694
1958	771	26,046	103,103	9,284	259,708	186,691	455,683
1959	771	26,788	103,681	8,993	265,968	196,526	471,487

<sup>1</sup>Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

<sup>2</sup>Figures for 1946 and 1951 are "Gross Value of Products" instead of "Selling Value of Factory Shipments"

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,  
SELECTED CENTRES<sup>1</sup>, LAKE ONTARIO REGION,  
SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1959**

		Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products <sup>2</sup>	Selling Value of Factory Shipments <sup>3</sup>
		No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Durham								
Bowmanville.....	1946	14	832	1,379	122	2,745	3,564	6,431
	1951	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1956	16	913	3,229	204	5,869	8,367	14,440
	1957	17	888	3,319	221	5,701	7,700	13,622
	1958	16	747	2,861	223	4,933	6,147	11,303
	1959	16	835	3,211	229	6,053	6,899	13,181
Newcastle.....	1946	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1951	3	161	324	9	289	407	705
	1956	4	160	418	15	361	537	913
	1957	4	149	416	14	472	516	1,002
	1958	5	155	437	19	567	636	1,222
	1959	4	161	455	16	604	587	1,207
Hastings								
Belleville.....	1946	44	2,000	3,010	554	4,115	6,612	11,281
	1951	63	3,104	8,263	1,599	13,523	19,253	34,375
	1956	64	3,234	11,051	2,278	13,594	23,467	39,339
	1957	66	3,336	11,835	2,380	13,119	23,967	39,466
	1958	72	3,204	11,772	2,169	13,942	23,893	40,004
	1959	69	3,341	12,431	1,629	15,791	24,059	41,479
Deseronto.....	1946	8	143	144	12	308	291	611
	1951	5	287	467	31	921	803	1,755
	1956	6	216	482	32	1,316	1,108	2,456
	1957	6	202	483	31	1,194	1,169	2,394
	1958	7	195	494	33	1,393	1,158	2,584
	1959	7	224	612	43	1,793	1,244	3,080
Stirling.....	1946	10	38	32	6	336	71	413
	1951	7	61	78	7	502	122	631
	1956	8	117	245	13	759	361	1,133
	1957	9	114	240	15	735	371	1,121
	1958	9	139	282	11	757	461	1,229
	1959	10	148	362	13	940	489	1,442
Trenton.....	1946	24	1,477	1,971	328	6,570	4,562	11,460
	1951	30	1,432	3,293	433	8,125	6,510	15,068
	1956	29	1,763	5,244	627	11,060	12,516	24,203
	1957	31	1,902	6,154	798	11,389	13,093	25,280
	1958	28	1,716	5,714	839	11,672	13,874	26,385
	1959	28	1,679	5,764	787	11,133	12,515	24,435
Lennox & Addington								
Napanee.....	1946	15	384	527	70	829	1,050	1,949
	1951	14	410	908	102	2,405	1,625	4,132
	1956	16	426	1,217	126	2,391	2,479	4,996
	1957	18	521	1,618	158	5,035	3,452	8,645
	1958	17	462	1,582	167	4,032	3,087	7,286
	1959	17	504	1,837	147	4,674	4,247	9,068
Northumberland								
Brighton.....	1946	14	246	313	17	952	751	1,720
	1951	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
	1956	11	223	542	35	1,582	946	2,563
	1957	13	234	543	47	1,683	814	2,544
	1958	11	214	523	39	1,607	1,094	2,740
	1959	12	219	552	42	1,665	1,128	2,835
Campbellford.....	1946	14	362	467	46	1,574	933	2,553
	1951	21	350	805	66	2,400	1,818	4,284
	1956	20	380	1,085	90	2,764	1,593	4,447
	1957	20	346	945	81	2,283	1,391	3,755
	1958	18	269	756	45	1,803	1,225	3,073
	1959	17	225	596	37	1,794	996	2,827
Cobourg.....	1946	29	722	1,036	121	2,222	2,352	4,695
	1951	29	1,042	2,426	218	4,718	5,107	10,043
	1956	31	1,079	3,579	246	8,395	9,572	18,213
	1957	34	1,103	3,573	250	10,521	10,569	21,340
	1958	31	984	3,604	238	9,366	12,208	21,812
	1959	34	1,123	4,347	271	11,542	13,880	25,693



**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,  
SELECTED CENTRES<sup>1</sup>, LAKE ONTARIO REGION,  
SELECTED YEARS 1946 TO 1959**

		Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products <sup>2</sup>	Selling Value of Factory Shipments <sup>3</sup>
		No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
<b>Peterborough</b>								
Peterborough.....	1946	87	9,422	15,744	894	47,563	30,708	79,165
	1951	103	10,010	28,853	1,253	77,955	45,448	124,656
	1956	91	9,908	37,793	1,367	84,410	67,615	153,392
	1957	94	10,380	42,510	1,467	75,316	78,454	155,237
	1958	93	9,480	48,464	1,498	73,804	72,835	148,137
	1959	89	9,323	43,721	1,539	71,472	69,442	142,453
<b>Prince Edward</b>								
Bloomfield.....	1946	9	163	187	20	997	525	1,542
	1951	9	136	221	23	1,048	730	1,801
	1956	7	143	243	21	937	647	1,605
	1957	8	148	289	27	1,124	353	1,504
	1958	7	132	291	24	1,107	795	1,926
	1959	6	90	216	17	854	533	1,404
Picton.....	1946	16	187	201	19	645	377	1,041
	1951	15	218	313	25	772	599	1,396
	1956	14	189	341	37	871	663	1,571
	1957	15	131	274	29	508	346	883
	1958	16	282	868	491	1,227	1,662	3,380
	1959	16	336	1,186	741	1,168	2,904	4,813
<b>Victoria</b>								
Lindsay.....	1946	35	870	1,024	154	2,715	1,868	4,737
	1951	38	1,497	3,201	287	5,260	5,676	11,223
	1956	35	1,545	4,393	383	7,431	8,494	16,308
	1957	37	1,581	4,660	412	7,694	8,157	16,263
	1958	36	1,569	4,888	421	7,766	10,705	18,892
	1959	40	1,770	5,698	415	8,186	12,317	20,918

\*Statistics are withheld to avoid disclosing figures for individual companies.

<sup>1</sup>Centres with selling value of factory shipments of \$1,000,000 or over, and with three or more establishments in 1959.

<sup>2</sup>Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

<sup>3</sup>Figures for 1946 and 1951 are "Gross Value of Products" instead of "Selling Value of Factory Shipments".

Note—Statistics for cities and towns with three or more establishments cannot be published when one establishment has 75 per cent or two establishments 90 per cent of the total production.

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS,  
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1959**

	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products <sup>1</sup>	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
Foods and Beverages.....	315	4,798	15,283	1,831	66,133	41,923	109,887
Leather Products.....	11	972	2,635	121	5,007	4,509	9,637
Textile Products.....	16	1,815	6,111	551	10,835	9,684	21,070
Clothing.....	8	323	705	17	1,348	1,058	2,423
Wood Products.....	195	1,891	5,095	254	8,873	7,754	16,881
Paper Products.....	9	838	3,542	1,010	8,873	8,162	18,045
Printing, Publishing and Allied Industries.....	59	569	1,899	49	1,164	3,284	4,497
Iron and Steel Products.....	44	4,538	19,707	680	25,077	31,996	57,753
Transportation Equipment.....	14	487	1,853	74	2,328	2,866	5,268
Non-Ferrous Metal Products.....	12	1,220	4,481	512	83,564	10,682	94,758
Electrical Apparatus and Supplies.....	11	5,456	27,566	627	31,507	44,042	76,176
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.....	32	1,160	4,713	2,366	5,148	11,444	18,958
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	18	577	2,486	551	6,546	5,283	12,380
Miscellaneous Manufacturing.....	22	1,224	4,331	136	4,530	7,186	11,852
Other Major Groups.....	5	920	3,274	214	5,037	6,651	11,902
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....	771	26,788	103,681	8,993	265,968	196,526	471,487

<sup>1</sup>Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

Note—Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

# **PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRY, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1959**

	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products <sup>1</sup>	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	No.	(\$'000's)	(\$'000's)	(\$'000's)	(\$'000's)	(\$'000's)
Bakeries.....	49	412	1,083	123	1,264	1,586	2,973
Boat Builders.....	7	227	861	38	1,093	1,333	2,464
Butter, Cheese Factories.....	61	521	1,702	237	12,035	2,950	15,222
Chemical Products.....	6	158	660	23	1,774	1,777	3,574
Clothing, Men's Factory.....	4	257	534	9	1,111	791	1,911
Concrete Products.....	19	286	955	126	1,260	1,670	3,056
Electrical Apparatus.....	3	548	2,648	56	7,764	6,116	13,936
Feed Mills.....	47	108	250	52	1,585	475	2,112
Food Preparations.....	8	361	1,375	82	6,496	8,063	14,641
Fruit and Vegetable Preparations....	44	1,173	2,694	258	9,279	6,263	15,800
Furniture.....	31	730	2,121	77	3,730	3,077	6,884
Hardware, Tools and Cutlery.....	6	711	2,754	92	3,234	5,417	8,743
Iron and Steel Products.....	6	572	2,208	163	1,488	3,235	4,886
Jewellery and Silverware.....	4	167	499	17	376	637	1,030
Leather Goods, Miscellaneous.....		17	32	5	55	33	93
Leather Tanning.....	5	242	736	79	2,616	1,511	4,206
Machine Shops.....	12	80	240	17	158	334	509
Machinery, Industrial.....	10	2,335	11,030	280	15,520	18,404	34,204
Medicinal and Pharmaceutical Prep..	4	23	65	4	55	157	216
Milk Pasteurizing.....	43	306	1,005	162	2,636	1,772	4,570
Narrow Fabric Mills.....	3	98	253	7	89	417	513
Paper Boxes and Bags.....	4	247	888	42	2,420	1,744	4,206
Printing and Bookbinding.....	18	121	372	13	235	569	817
Printing and Publishing.....	27	429	1,481	36	867	2,636	3,539
Publishing of Periodicals.....	12	6	5	..	32	6	38
Pulp and Paper Mills.....	3	434	1,959	939	4,376	4,960	10,275
Sash, Door and Planing Mills.....	30	185	541	30	758	729	1,517
Sawmills.....	115	497	1,107	75	2,795	1,940	4,810
Signs, Electric, Neon, Other.....	3	6	17	1	9	29	39
Soft Drink Manufactures.....	15	135	478	95	770	1,551	2,416
Stock and Poultry Feeds.....	35	365	1,109	160	8,567	3,355	12,082
Stone Products.....	4	56	217	15	329	491	835
Veneers and Plywoods.....	5	217	588	20	556	844	1,420
Wood Products, Miscellaneous.....	4	126	414	35	769	694	1,498
Wooden Box Factories.....	5	19	30	1	24	35	60
Woollen Cloth Mills.....	3	423	1,139	44	2,026	1,400	3,470
Other Industries.....	113	14,190	59,632	5,580	167,817	109,526	282,923
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....	771	26,788	103,681	8,993	265,968	196,526	471,487

<sup>1</sup>Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

Note—Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,  
URBAN AND RURAL DISTRIBUTION,  
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1959**

	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products <sup>1</sup>	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
<b>Durham</b>							
Urban and Rural.....	73	2,623	10,126	742	93,704	22,751	117,197
<b>Haliburton</b>							
Rural.....	20	246	705	35	1,147	1,035	2,217
<b>Hastings</b>							
Belleville.....	69	3,341	12,431	1,629	15,791	24,059	41,479
Deseronto.....	7	224	612	43	1,793	1,244	3,080
Trenton.....	28	1,679	5,764	787	11,133	12,515	24,435
Bancroft.....	9	45	126	17	387	232	636
Madoc.....	9	27	64	9	300	96	405
Marmora.....	5	17	36	6	123	62	191
Stirling.....	10	148	362	13	940	489	1,442
Tweed.....	8	123	314	15	546	437	998
Other Urban and Rural.....	90	2,498	7,897	936	18,142	16,464	35,542
<b>Lennox &amp; Addington</b>							
Napanee.....	17	504	1,837	147	4,674	4,247	9,068
Other Urban and Rural.....	36	1,035	4,134	1,081	9,131	6,683	16,895
<b>Northumberland</b>							
Campbellford.....	17	225	596	37	1,794	996	2,827
Cobourg.....	34	1,123	4,347	271	11,542	13,880	25,693
Brighton.....	12	219	552	42	1,665	1,128	2,835
Other Urban.....	10	132	272	36	1,189	443	1,668
Rural.....	41	236	649	92	3,232	1,032	4,356
<b>Peterborough</b>							
Peterborough.....	89	9,323	43,721	1,539	71,472	69,442	142,453
Havelock.....	4	17	36	3	77	65	145
Lakefield.....	7	50	148	11	351	297	659
Norwood.....	5	18	45	7	309	111	427
Rural.....	34	157	495	110	1,724	978	2,812
<b>Prince Edward</b>							
Pictou.....	16	336	1,186	741	1,168	2,904	4,813
Bloomfield.....	6	90	216	17	854	533	1,404
Wellington.....	6	75	127	8	238	171	417
Rural.....	27	241	551	101	3,137	885	4,123
<b>Victoria</b>							
Lindsay.....	40	1,770	5,698	415	8,186	12,317	20,918
Bobcaygeon.....	7	29	66	11	172	133	316
Fenelon Falls.....	9	44	118	11	320	195	526
Other Urban.....	4	23	58	4	78	89	171
Rural.....	22	170	397	77	651	611	1,339

<sup>1</sup>Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRIAL GROUPS,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1959**

	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products <sup>1</sup>	Selling Value of Factory Shipments <sup>2</sup>
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
<b>Durham</b>							
All Major Groups.....	73	2,623	10,126	742	93,704	22,751	117,197
<b>Haliburton</b>							
Wood Products.....	14	228	652	31	1,072	953	2,056
Other Major Groups.....	6	18	53	4	75	82	161
<b>Hastings</b>							
Foods and Beverages.....	92	1,228	3,738	480	13,961	11,930	26,371
Textile Products.....	5	504	1,375	90	1,921	2,211	4,222
Wood Products.....	59	511	1,366	87	2,349	1,999	4,435
Printing, Publishing Industries....	18	153	473	14	267	768	1,049
Iron and Steel Products.....	15	1,300	5,141	116	6,584	7,759	14,459
Other Major Groups.....	46	4,406	15,513	2,668	24,071	30,933	57,672
<b>Lennox &amp; Addington</b>							
Foods and Beverages.....	28	246	695	150	4,905	1,142	6,197
Wood Products.....	15	215	663	21	812	916	1,749
Other Major Groups.....	10	1,078	4,613	1,057	8,088	8,872	18,017
<b>Northumberland</b>							
Foods and Beverages.....	54	664	2,015	232	10,698	9,331	20,261
Wood Products.....	24	271	779	36	1,815	1,387	3,238
Printing, Publishing Industries....	6	30	105	4	64	163	231
Iron and Steel Products.....	5	160	580	16	341	814	1,171
Non-Metallic Mineral Products....	6	39	121	20	140	264	424
Other Major Groups.....	19	771	2,816	170	6,362	5,522	12,054
<b>Peterborough</b>							
Foods and Beverages.....	43	1,347	5,085	537	24,835	10,117	35,489
Wood Products.....	35	194	500	21	1,005	785	1,811
Paper Products.....	4	338	1,430	64	4,083	2,942	7,089
Printing, Publishing Industries....	16	187	738	17	420	1,352	1,789
Non-Metallic Mineral Products....	7	319	1,278	140	2,084	2,313	4,537
Other Major Groups.....	34	7,180	35,414	890	41,506	53,385	95,781
<b>Prince Edward</b>							
All Major Groups.....	55	742	2,079	867	5,397	4,494	10,758
<b>Victoria</b>							
Foods and Beverages.....	28	614	2,090	201	4,121	6,412	10,734
Textile Products.....	3	205	544	39	1,519	579	2,137
Wood Products.....	28	262	676	37	739	1,052	1,828
Printing, Publishing Industries....	6	98	307	7	272	571	850
Other Major Groups.....	17	857	2,719	234	2,756	4,732	7,722

<sup>1</sup>Excludes adjustment for inventory change.



**PRINCIPAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURING BY INDUSTRY,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1959**

	Establish- ments	Employees	Salaries and Wages	Cost of Fuel and Electricity	Cost at Plant of Materials Used	Net Value of Products <sup>1</sup>	Selling Value of Factory Shipments
	No.	No.	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)	(\$000's)
<b>Durham</b>							
All Industries.....	73	2,623	10,126	742	93,704	22,751	117,197
<b>Haliburton</b>							
Sawmills.....	11	147	404	24	914	684	1,622
Other Industries.....	9	99	302	12	233	351	596
<b>Hastings</b>							
Bakeries.....	13	47	103	15	164	155	334
Butter, Cheese Factories.....	23	112	346	46	3,421	569	4,036
Concrete Products.....	6	180	591	70	723	948	1,741
Feed Mills.....	13	27	55	8	308	93	409
Food Preparations, Misc.....	3	63	187	13	1,000	1,131	2,144
Fruit and Vegetable Prep.....	8	468	1,311	94	3,992	3,356	7,442
Furniture.....	7	122	359	13	488	414	915
Machine Shops.....	4	33	80	7	68	108	183
Milk Pasteurizing Plants.....	13	114	358	52	972	639	1,663
Printing and Bookbinding.....	5	31	83	4	77	118	199
Printing and Publishing.....	7	119	388	10	181	647	838
Publishing of Periodicals.....	6	3	3	..	9	2	11
Sash, Door, Planing Mills.....	8	50	140	12	197	178	387
Sawmills.....	41	180	388	29	988	657	1,674
Soft Drink Manufacture.....	4	42	176	35	268	632	935
Other Industries.....	74	6,511	23,038	3,048	36,298	45,949	85,295
<b>Lennox &amp; Addington</b>							
Butter, Cheese Factories.....	9	50	121	38	1,890	264	2,192
Feed Mills.....	6	20	58	10	373	132	515
Furniture.....	3	173	560	15	542	757	1,314
Milk Pasteurizing Plants.....	3	23	80	16	205	110	331
Sawmills.....	8	24	61	2	194	101	297
Stock, Poultry Feeds Prep.....	4	24	89	7	263	192	462
Other Industries.....	20	1,225	5,002	1,141	10,337	9,373	20,851
<b>Northumberland</b>							
Bakeries.....	8	27	48	8	91	94	193
Boat Builders.....	3	8	19	1	15	23	39
Butter, Cheese Factories.....	11	77	227	33	2,562		3,096
Concrete Products.....	5	39	121	20	140	261	421
Feed Mills.....	10	20	44	10	245	69	324
Fruit and Vegetable Prep.....	7	198	411	74	1,367	1,191	2,632
Furniture.....	4	216	681	30	1,616	1,221	2,867
Milk Pasteurizing Plants.....	6	39	130	21	332	243	596
Printing and Publishing.....	4	21	75	3	40	107	150
Sash, Door, Planing Mills.....	7	23	63	3	91	92	186
Sawmills.....	11	21	19	2	100	55	157
Stock, Poultry Feeds Prep.....	6	29	87	24	864	663	1,551
Other Industries.....	32	1,217	4,493	248	11,958	12,963	25,169
<b>Peterborough</b>							
Bakeries.....	10	139	398	37	364	517	918
Butter, Cheese Factories.....	6	181	689	64	1,957	1,022	3,043
Feed Mills.....	4	12	33	8	202	52	262
Furniture.....	5	26	65	3	72	96	171
Machine Shops.....	3	20	88	5	37	114	156
Milk Pasteurizing Plants.....	7	44	158	28	373	273	674
Printing and Bookbinding.....	8	38	122	5	91	182	278
Printing and Publishing.....	3	135	580	12	292	1,110	1,414
Publishing of Periodicals.....	4	2	1	..	14	2	16
Sash, Door, Planing Mills.....	7	66	202	4	370	299	673
Sawmills.....	20	64	134	9	326	265	600
Soft Drink Manufacture.....	5	63	186	41	318	613	972
Other Industries.....	57	8,775	41,791	1,455	69,514	66,352	137,321
<b>Prince Edward</b>							
Butter, Cheese Factories.....	6	22	61	19	869	120	1,008
Fruit and Vegetable Prep.....	25	405	784	69	2,677	1,212	3,958
Milk Pasteurizing Plants.....	4	16	45	9	135	73	217
Stock, Poultry Feeds Prep.....	3	14	34	9	194	76	279
Other Industries.....	17	285	1,155	761	1,521	3,013	5,295
<b>Victoria</b>							
Butter, Cheese Factories.....	4	69	222	30	1,054	413	1,497
Feed Mills.....	7	12	22	7	187	44	238
Furniture.....	5	44	145	6	147	244	397
Milk Pasteurizing Plants.....	3	19	53	8	146	77	231
Sash, Door, Planing Mills.....	3	7	20	1	22	25	48
Sawmills.....	13	43	79	7	193	129	329
Stock, Poultry Feeds Prep.....	3	11	32	5	143	48	196
Other Industries.....	44	1,831	5,763	454	7,515	12,364	20,333

<sup>1</sup>Excludes adjustment for inventory change.

# CARGO HANDLED AT SELECTED PORTS, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1958 AND 1959

	1958					
	In Coastwise Shipping			In Foreign Shipping		
	Loaded	Unloaded	Total	Loaded	Unloaded	Total
	(Cargo Tons)					
Belleville						
Coal, Bituminous.....	..	101,684	101,684	..	48,032	48,032
Cement.....	116,609	..	116,609	..	..	..
Gypsum.....	..	1,618	1,618	..	..	..
Salt.....	..	..	..	..	11,933	11,933
Other Non-Metallic Mineral Products	39,327	..	39,327	..	..	..
Molasses.....	..	..	..	..	3,090	3,090
Petroleum Oils and Products.....	..	28,402	28,402	..	..	..
Chemicals and Chemical Products...	..	..	..	..	1,500	1,500
Total.....	155,936	131,704	287,640	..	64,555	64,555

<b>Cobourg</b>						
Coal, Bituminous.....	..	..	..	..	20,021	20,021
Iron and Steel, Bar, etc.....	..	350	350	..	..	..
Gasoline.....	..	92,139	92,139	..	..	..
Petroleum Oils and Products.....	..	44,305	44,305	..	..	..
Total.....	<u>..</u>	<u>136,794</u>	<u>136,794</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>20,021</u>	<u>20,021</u>

<b>Pictou</b>						
Limestone.....	36,330	..	36,330	11,919	..	11,919
Sand, Gravel and Stone.....	104,510	..	104,510	82,625	..	82,625
Slate.....	10,512	..	10,512	..	..	..
Cement.....	31,909	..	31,909	52,074	..	52,074
Coal, Bituminous.....	..	..	..	..	61,507	61,507
Iron Ore.....	..	..	..	527,570	..	527,570
Total.....	<u>183,261</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>183,261</u>	<u>674,188</u>	<u>61,507</u>	<u>735,695</u>

1959

<b>Belleville</b>						
Coal, Bituminous.....	..	100,891	100,891	..	35,471	35,471
Plywood and Veneer.....	..	2	2	..	..	..
Petroleum Oils.....	..	33,585	33,585	..	..	..
Cement.....	140,776	..	140,776	..	..	..
Molasses.....	..	..	..	..	2,215	2,215
Total.....	<u>140,776</u>	<u>134,478</u>	<u>275,254</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>37,686</u>	<u>37,686</u>

<b>Cobourg</b>						
Coal, Bituminous.....	..	6,351	6,351	..	21,842	21,842
Gasoline.....	..	81,525	81,525	..	..	..
Petroleum Oils.....	..	48,909	48,909	..	..	..
Total.....	<u>..</u>	<u>136,785</u>	<u>136,785</u>	<u>..</u>	<u>21,842</u>	<u>21,842</u>

<b>Pictou</b>						
Coal, Bituminous.....	..	8,379	8,379	..	35,011	35,011
Sand, Gravel and Stone.....	24,593	..	24,593	..	..	..
Limestone.....	292,486	..	292,486	98,523	..	98,523
Cement.....	86,658	..	86,658	102,308	..	102,308
Iron Ore.....	..	..	..	263,928	..	263,928
Clay and Bentonite.....	..	..	..	9,560	..	9,560
Total.....	<u>403,737</u>	<u>8,379</u>	<u>412,116</u>	<u>474,319</u>	<u>35,011</u>	<u>509,330</u>

**MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, SELECTED YEARS 1951 TO 1960**

		Passenger	Commercial <sup>1</sup>	Dual Purpose	Total <sup>2</sup>	% Change 1960/1951
Durham.....	1951	6,907	1,461		8,368	
	1953	7,096	1,677		8,773	
	1956	7,461	1,887		9,348	
	1957	7,815	1,931		9,746	
	1958	8,453	2,045		10,498	
	1959	8,759	2,123		10,882	
	1960	10,108	2,259	517	12,884	54.0
Haliburton.....	1951	1,567	712		2,279	
	1953	1,754	792		2,546	
	1956	2,017	824		2,841	
	1957	2,080	826		2,906	
	1958	2,094	821		2,915	
	1959	2,153	851		3,004	
	1960	1,966	810	156	2,932	28.7
Hastings.....	1951	16,991	4,045		21,036	
	1953	19,247	4,580		23,827	
	1956	21,765	5,409		27,174	
	1957	22,439	5,525		27,964	
	1958	24,103	5,566		29,669	
	1959	24,897	5,684		30,581	
	1960	25,855	5,339	1,563	32,757	55.7
Lennox & Addington...	1951	4,592	1,281		5,873	
	1953	4,946	1,512		6,458	
	1956	5,035	1,673		6,708	
	1957	5,308	1,710		7,018	
	1958	5,337	1,754		7,091	
	1959	5,428	1,801		7,229	
	1960	5,571	1,681	245	7,497	27.7
Northumberland.....	1951	6,635	1,835		8,470	
	1953	7,131	2,096		9,227	
	1956	7,839	2,327		10,166	
	1957	8,062	2,359		10,421	
	1958	8,853	2,413		11,266	
	1959	9,133	2,502		11,635	
	1960	9,647	2,508	474	12,629	49.1
Peterborough.....	1951	12,729	2,470		15,199	
	1953	14,989	2,948		17,937	
	1956	17,812	3,574		21,386	
	1957	18,655	3,664		22,319	
	1958	18,317	3,650		21,967	
	1959	18,741	3,690		22,431	
	1960	20,096	3,688	1,129	24,913	63.9
Prince Edward.....	1951	4,087	1,175		5,262	
	1953	4,603	1,355		5,958	
	1956	5,284	1,500		6,784	
	1957	5,342	1,534		6,876	
	1958	5,466	1,235		6,701	
	1959	5,513	1,537		7,050	
	1960	5,782	1,561	248	7,591	44.3
Victoria.....	1951	6,700	1,557		8,257	
	1953	7,280	1,740		9,020	
	1956	8,023	2,106		10,129	
	1957	8,211	2,151		10,362	
	1958	8,234	2,154		10,388	
	1959	8,261	2,219		10,480	
	1960	8,388	2,257	334	10,979	33.0
Total, Lake Ontario Region	1951	60,208	14,536		74,744	
	1953	67,046	16,700		83,746	
	1956	75,236	19,300		94,536	
	1957	77,912	19,700		97,612	
	1958	80,857	19,638		100,495	
	1959	82,885	20,407		103,292	
	1960	87,413	20,103	4,666	112,182	50.1

Includes trucks and buses.

From 1951 to 1959, excludes dual purpose vehicles and motorcycles which were not available on a county basis.

**ROAD MILEAGES,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1957 TO 1960**

	King's Highways	County Roads	Organized Twp. Roads	Urban Roads	Secondary Roads	Total
Durham.....1957	116	138	928	68	..	1,250
1958	116	138	1,004	72	..	1,329
1959	124	138	969	72	..	1,303
1960	130	134	969	72	..	1,305
Haliburton.....1957	99	..	455	..	89	643
1958	112	..	456	..	89	656
1959	114	..	456	..	99	668
1960	115	..	459	..	98	672
Hastings.....1957	219	268	1,518	82	44	2,132
1958	243	268	1,518	82	44	2,156
1959	239	268	1,517	148	46	2,218
1960	244	270	1,518	106	56	2,194
Lennox & Addington 1957	127	174	649	26	6	982
1958	127	174	648	26	6	981
1959	125	174	648	26	6	980
1960	102	177	648	26	6	959
Northumberland...1957	100	161	1,156	128	..	1,546
1958	111	161	1,311	123	..	1,706
1959	124	161	1,303	82	..	1,670
1960	130	161	1,303	82	..	1,676
Peterborough.....1957	125	200	950	120	56	1,451
1958	125	200	1,044	127	53	1,550
1959	119	200	1,102	126	58	1,606
1960	113	200	1,102	126	58	1,599
Prince Edward.....1957	59	188	406	20	..	673
1958	59	188	411	20	..	678
1959	60	188	416	20	..	684
1960	59	188	416	20	..	683
Victoria.....1957	151	229	911	76	67	1,433
1958	157	235	911	76	67	1,446
1959	157	235	911	78	59	1,439
1960	158	235	911	80	60	1,444
Total, Lake Ontario 1957	995	1,359	6,975	520	261	10,110
Region 1958	1,049	1,365	7,302	526	259	10,501
1959	1,062	1,365	7,322	552	267	10,568
1960	1,051	1,365	7,326	512	278	10,532

*Note*—Due to rounding, figures may not add to totals.



**VALUE OF BUILDING PERMITS ISSUED,  
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951 TO 1960**

	Total	Residential	Industrial	Commercial	Institutional and Government	Other
1951 . . . . . (\$000's)	9,553	4,715	1,159	1,357	2,319	3
%	(100.0)	(49.4)	(12.1)	(14.2)	(24.3)	*
1952 . . . . . (\$000's)	19,007	5,437	7,292	3,101	3,137	40
%	(100.0)	(28.6)	(38.4)	(16.3)	(16.5)	(0.2)
1953 . . . . . (\$000's)	15,396	7,270	2,069	1,874	4,169	14
%	(100.0)	(47.2)	(13.4)	(12.2)	(27.1)	(0.1)
1954 . . . . . (\$000's)	16,987	9,952	1,542	2,859	2,616	18
%	(100.0)	(58.6)	(9.1)	(16.8)	(15.4)	(0.1)
1955 . . . . . (\$000's)	17,508	10,818	1,586	3,407	1,685	12
%	(100.0)	(61.8)	(9.0)	(19.5)	(9.6)	(0.1)
1956 . . . . . (\$000's)	15,464	8,605	2,071	2,073	2,713	2
%	(100.0)	(55.7)	(13.4)	(13.4)	(17.5)	*
1957 . . . . . (\$000's)	18,024	9,401	2,254	2,579	3,779	11
%	(100.0)	(52.1)	(12.5)	(14.3)	(21.0)	(0.1)
1958 . . . . . (\$000's)	27,974	14,845	1,317	4,735	7,056	21
%	(100.0)	(53.1)	(4.7)	(16.9)	(25.2)	(0.1)
1959 . . . . . (\$000's)	30,918	14,685	1,790	4,779	9,651	13
%	(100.0)	(47.5)	(5.8)	(15.5)	(31.2)	*
1960 . . . . . (\$000's)	21,185	11,113	1,673	2,575	5,812	12
%	(100.0)	(52.5)	(7.9)	(12.1)	(27.4)	(0.1)

\*Less than 0.05 per cent.

*Note*—The figures include both new and repair construction.

*Industrial building* includes permits issued for structures normally used in the following industries: agriculture, forestry, fishing, mining, manufacturing, construction, transportation, storage, communications and public utilities. Factories are the most common structure.

*Commercial building* includes building permits issued for structures that fall within the following industries: trade, finance, insurance, real estate and recreation, business and personal service.

*Institutional and Government* includes expenditures by community, public and government services.

*Other* includes structures not classified elsewhere.

**DWELLING UNITS STARTED AND COMPLETED,  
CENTRES OF 5,000 POPULATION AND OVER,  
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951 AND 1956 TO 1960**

	Started						Completed					
	1951	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1951	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Belleville . . . . .	35	49	49	28	262	129	51	72	43	39	243	186
Bowmanville . . . . .	n.a.	63	32	25	26	31	n.a.	68	39	28	26	23
Cobourg . . . . .	28	70	31	74	79	41	42	65	51	49	62	79
Lindsay . . . . .	25	24	30	51	62	31	33	18	21	50	57	48
Peterborough . . . . .	203	253	351	378	204	350	285	339	284	373	282	222
Port Hope . . . . .	31	61	57	49	57	20	45	52	56	50	54	51
Trenton . . . . .	16	67	64	94	81	68	23	86	67	101	83	69

n.a.—Not available.

# TYPE OF OCCUPIED DWELLING, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951

	Total Occupied Dwellings <sup>1</sup>	Single Detached <sup>2</sup>		Single Attached <sup>3</sup>		Apartments and Flats <sup>4</sup>		Other <sup>5</sup>	
	No.	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Durham.....	8,620	6,665	77.3	930	10.8	995	11.5	30	0.4
Haliburton.....	2,050	1,930	94.1	40	2.0	72	3.5	8	0.4
Hastings.....	19,740	14,380	72.9	2,015	10.2	3,285	16.6	60	0.3
Lennox & Addington.....	5,440	4,475	82.3	430	7.9	525	9.6	10	0.2
Northumberland.....	9,495	7,540	79.4	710	7.5	1,230	12.9	15	0.2
Peterborough.....	15,985	12,475	78.0	1,200	7.5	2,295	14.4	15	0.1
Prince Edward.....	5,310	4,130	77.8	695	13.1	460	8.6	25	0.5
Victoria.....	7,830	6,580	84.0	495	6.3	750	9.6	5	0.1
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....	<u>74,470</u>	<u>58,175</u>	78.1	<u>6,515</u>	8.8	<u>9,612</u>	12.9	<u>168</u>	0.2
Total, Ontario.....	1,181,125	823,930	69.8	133,855	11.3	219,360	18.6	3,980	0.3

<sup>1</sup>Data relate to private dwellings only and not to hospitals, welfare and penal institutions, hotels, large lodging houses, military camps, etc.

<sup>2</sup>Defined as a house containing one dwelling unit and completely separated on all sides from any other building.

<sup>3</sup>A dwelling which occupied an entire structure (from ground to roof) and adjoined another structure (or structures) from which it was separated by a vertical wall (or walls) extending from ground to roof; e.g. each half of a semi-detached house or each section of a row of houses was classified as a single attached dwelling.

<sup>4</sup>Included apartments; suites in duplexes or triplexes (i.e., division between dwelling units is horizontal); living quarters above or in the rear of business quarters; janitors' quarters; private quarters for families of staff in institutions.

<sup>5</sup>Included all the unusual types of (makeshift or temporary) dwellings, such as houseboats, trailers, tents, cabins, railway cars and other miscellaneous types.

Note—Data for total occupied dwellings were based on a complete count; other data on a 20 per cent sample of dwellings.

## TENURE OF OCCUPIED DWELLINGS, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951

	Total <sup>1</sup> Occupied Dwellings	Owner-Occupied		Tenant-Occupied	
		No.	% of Total	No.	% of Total
Durham.....	8,620	6,365	73.8	2,255	26.2
Haliburton.....	2,050	1,710	83.4	340	16.6
Hastings.....	19,740	12,940	65.6	6,800	34.4
Lennox and Addington.....	5,440	4,235	77.8	1,205	22.2
Northumberland.....	9,495	6,955	73.2	2,540	26.8
Peterborough.....	15,985	11,265	70.5	4,720	29.5
Prince Edward.....	5,310	3,740	70.4	1,570	29.6
Victoria.....	7,830	6,120	78.2	1,710	21.8
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....	<u>74,470</u>	<u>53,330</u>	71.6	<u>21,140</u>	28.4
Total, Ontario.....	1,181,125	821,335	69.5	359,790	30.5

<sup>1</sup>Includes occupied trailers, houseboats, tents, box-cars, and other miscellaneous types.

Note—Dwellings were classified as owner-occupied or tenant-occupied in the 1951 Census depending on whether "the home was owned or rented by the head of the household or a member of his immediate family". A home was considered as owned even if there were a mortgage or other encumbrances. Dwellings in which the head was provided with free living quarters, whether or not in return for services rendered, were considered as tenant-occupied.

**OCCUPIED DWELLINGS SHOWING SPECIFIED LIVING CONVENIENCES,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, JUNE 1, 1951**

		Number of Occupied Dwellings with						
		Total Occupied Dwellings	Powered Washing Machine	Electric Vacuum Cleaner	Telephone	Radio	Passenger Automobile	None of Listed Conveniences
Durham.....	No. 8,620	6,425	3,825	6,010	7,945	5,360	240	
	% (100.0)	(74.5)	(44.4)	(69.7)	(92.2)	(62.2)	(2.8)	
Haliburton.....	No. 2,050	1,310	605	700	1,750	1,225	140	
	% (100.0)	(63.9)	(29.5)	(34.1)	(85.4)	(59.8)	(6.8)	
Hastings.....	No. 19,740	15,195	8,565	13,205	18,020	11,855	675	
	% (100.0)	(77.0)	(43.4)	(66.9)	(91.3)	(60.1)	(3.4)	
Lennox & Addington.....	No. 5,440	3,875	1,810	2,890	4,870	3,360	260	
	% (100.0)	(71.2)	(33.3)	(53.1)	(89.5)	(61.8)	(4.8)	
Northumberland.....	No. 9,495	7,195	4,160	7,230	8,605	5,790	295	
	% (100.0)	(75.8)	(43.8)	(76.1)	(90.6)	(61.0)	(3.1)	
Peterborough.....	No. 15,985	12,920	8,600	11,805	14,835	8,625	415	
	% (100.0)	(80.8)	(53.8)	(73.9)	(92.8)	(54.0)	(2.6)	
Prince Edward.....	No. 5,310	4,020	2,155	3,780	4,930	3,290	180	
	% (100.0)	(75.7)	(40.6)	(71.2)	(92.8)	(62.0)	(3.4)	
Victoria.....	No. 7,830	5,830	3,520	5,580	7,235	4,795	240	
	% (100.0)	(74.5)	(45.0)	(71.3)	(92.4)	(61.2)	(3.1)	
Total, Lake Ontario Region	No. 74,470	56,770	33,240	51,200	68,190	44,300	2,445	
	% (100.0)	(76.2)	(44.6)	(68.8)	(91.6)	(59.5)	(3.3)	
Total, Ontario.....	No. 1,181,125	927,390	648,035	864,580	1,098,480	640,135	35,100	
	% (100.0)	(78.5)	(54.9)	(73.2)	(93.0)	(54.2)	(3.0)	

**HOUSEHOLDS WITH TELEVISION RECEIVERS,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, MARCH, 1961**

	Estimated <sup>1</sup> Households	Estimated Households with Television Receivers		
		No.	% of Households in District	% of Households in Province with Television Receivers
Durham.....	11,000	10,100 <sup>2</sup>	92	0.7
Haliburton.....	2,300	1,800 <sup>2</sup>	78	0.1
Hastings-Prince Edward	31,500	28,100	89	1.9
Lennox and Addington.	6,500	5,600 <sup>2</sup>	86	0.4
Northumberland.....	11,900	10,200	86	0.7
Peterborough.....	20,500	18,100	88	1.2
Victoria.....	9,000	8,300	92	0.6
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....	<u>92,700</u>	<u>82,200</u>	89	5.6

<sup>1</sup>These are projections based upon the 1956 Census of Canada.

<sup>2</sup>Estimated by the Ontario Department of Economics and Development.

Source—Bureau of Broadcast Measurement, 96 Eglinton Avenue East, Toronto (BBM Estimates, Spring, 1961) which has given permission for the use of its estimates.

**DOMESTIC AND FARM ELECTRIC METER REGISTRATIONS,  
COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, DECEMBER 31, 1960**

	Urban Domestic Service	Rural Non-Farm Domestic Service	Farm Service	Total
	(Number of Meters)			
Durham.....	5,964	6,033	3,198	15,195
Haliburton.....	..	7,637	1,149	8,786
Hastings.....	15,812	5,847	3,333	24,992
Lennox and Addington.....	1,889	3,723	1,945	7,557
Northumberland.....	6,132	5,002	2,815	13,949
Peterborough.....	14,491	7,758	1,839	24,088
Prince Edward.....	2,158	2,654	1,770	6,582
Victoria.....	4,978	8,416	1,921	15,315
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....	<u>51,424</u>	<u>47,070</u>	<u>17,970</u>	<u>116,464</u>

**NUMBER OF STORES AND RETAIL SALES,  
LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1941 AND 1951,  
INCORPORATED CENTRES OF 1,000 POPULATION AND OVER**

	Number of Stores		Net Sales		
	1941 No.	1951 No.	1941 (\$000's)	1951 (\$000's)	% Change 1951/1941
Bancroft.....	35	50	571	2,059	260.6
Belleville.....	271	267	11,158	29,692	166.1
Bobcaygeon.....	33	39	333	1,344	303.6
Bowmanville.....	77	88	1,600	5,339	233.7
Brighton.....	43	45	552	1,719	211.4
Campbellford.....	88	91	1,498	4,547	203.5
Cobourg.....	116	128	2,505	7,721	208.2
Colborne.....	n.a.	30	n.a.	1,253	—
Deseronto.....	31	27	320	1,055	229.7
Fenelon Falls.....	41	48	467	1,791	283.5
Frankford.....	28	37	345	976	182.9
Havelock.....	33	32	414	1,127	172.2
Lakefield.....	28	40	591	1,612	172.8
Lindsay.....	150	152	4,836	16,090	232.7
Madoc.....	37	45	691	3,615	423.2
Marmora.....	24	28	366	1,346	267.8
Napanee.....	96	102	2,712	9,041	233.4
Peterborough.....	370	413	14,534	44,612	206.9
Picton.....	85	101	3,091	9,157	196.2
Port Hope.....	104	108	2,586	8,233	218.4
Stirling.....	n.a.	35	n.a.	2,865	—
Trenton.....	137	138	4,567	12,367	170.8
Tweed.....	38	41	718	2,891	302.6
Wellington.....	28	n.a.	327	n.a.	—
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....	3,058	3,317	67,339	211,540	214.1
Total, Ontario.....	47,055	50,119	1,406,977	4,116,373	192.6
Lake Ontario Region as % of Ontario.....	6.5	6.6	4.8	5.1	

n.a.—Not available.

*Note*—Store operators secure total sales by deducting from gross sales the value of any returned goods, allowances, discounts, etc. which were made for the calendar years 1941 and 1951 or for the fiscal year conforming most closely to the calendar year.



# RETAIL TRADE BY MAIN GROUPS OF STORES, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951

		Foods and Beverages			Automotive			
		All Stores Total	Total	Grocery and Combination	General Merchandise	Total	Motor Vehicle Dealers	Filling Stations
Durham.....	(\$000's)	20,295	5,602	4,117	1,797	5,880	1,510	868
	%	(100.0)	(27.6)	(20.3)	(8.9)	(29.0)	(7.4)	(4.3)
Haliburton.....	(\$000's)	4,712	1,959	1,198	1,076	1,160	749	219
	%	(100.0)	(41.6)	(25.4)	(22.8)	(24.6)	(15.9)	(4.6)
Hastings.....	(\$000's)	63,386	17,581	11,960	6,732	20,628	10,084	3,272
	%	(100.0)	(27.7)	(18.9)	(10.6)	(32.6)	(15.9)	(5.2)
Lennox & Addington..	(\$000's)	13,356	2,999	1,932	1,839	4,526	2,976	969
	%	(100.0)	(22.4)	(14.5)	(13.8)	(33.9)	(22.3)	(7.3)
Northumberland.....	(\$000's)	20,443	5,853	3,751	2,072	5,818	2,122	1,449
	%	(100.0)	(28.6)	(18.3)	(10.1)	(28.5)	(10.4)	(7.1)
Peterborough.....	(\$000's)	52,453	15,855	9,703	5,526	12,844	4,329	2,988
	%	(100.0)	(30.2)	(18.5)	(10.5)	(24.5)	(8.3)	(5.7)
Prince Edward.....	(\$000's)	12,879	3,094	2,050	1,128	3,573	1,727	776
	%	(100.0)	(23.3)	(15.9)	(8.8)	(27.7)	(13.4)	(6.0)
Victoria.....	(\$000's)	24,015	6,087	3,434	3,409	6,871	1,759	1,210
	%	(100.0)	(25.3)	(14.3)	(14.2)	(28.6)	(7.3)	(5.0)
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....	(\$000's)	211,539	58,940	38,145	23,579	61,300	25,254	11,751
	%	(100.0)	(27.9)	(18.0)	(11.1)	(29.0)	(11.9)	(5.6)
Lake Ontario Region as % of Ontario.....		5.1	4.7	5.2	4.4	6.1	6.6	7.1

		Apparel and Accessories	Building Materials and Hardware	Furniture, Appliances, Radio and Home Furnishings	Drug and Health Appliance		Second Hand	Other Retail Stores
		Total	Drug Stores	Appliance	Total	Drug Stores	Second Hand	Other Retail Stores
Durham.....	(\$000's)	1,221	1,979	460	556	556	93	2,707
	%	(6.0)	(9.7)	(2.3)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(0.5)	(13.3)
Haliburton.....	(\$000's)	*	258	*	*	*	*	51
	%		(5.5)					(1.1)
Hastings.....	(\$000's)	4,394	3,938	2,463	1,444	1,444	53	6,153
	%	(6.9)	(6.2)	(3.9)	(2.3)	(2.3)	(0.1)	(9.7)
Lennox & Addington..	(\$000's)	555	1,015	128	325	*	32	1,937
	%	(4.2)	(7.6)	(1.0)	(2.4)		(0.2)	(14.5)
Northumberland.....	(\$000's)	1,058	1,775	1,004	427	*	—	2,436
	%	(5.2)	(8.7)	(4.9)	(2.1)			(11.9)
Peterborough.....	(\$000's)	4,487	4,534	2,623	1,312	1,312	200	5,072
	%	(8.6)	(8.6)	(5.0)	(2.5)	(2.5)	(0.4)	(9.7)
Prince Edward.....	(\$000's)	650	870	469	346	346	40	2,799
	%	(5.1)	(6.8)	(3.6)	(2.7)	(2.7)	(0.3)	(21.7)
Victoria.....	(\$000's)	1,039	1,731	885	504	437	88	3,401
	%	(4.3)	(7.2)	(3.7)	(2.1)	(1.8)	(0.4)	(14.2)
Total, Lake Ontario Region.....	(\$000's)	n.a.	16,100	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	24,556
	%		(7.6)					(11.6)
Lake Ontario Region as % of Ontario.....		n.a.	6.1	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5.9

\*Figures withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations but included in total.

— No stores of this type are located in this county.

n.a.—Not available.

# WHOLESALE TRADE, COUNTIES, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951

	Establishments	Sales		Working Proprietors	Employees	Payroll
	No.	(\$000's)	% of Region	No.	Maximum No.	(\$000's)
Durham.....	17	1,018.6	1.1	17	31	51.5
Haliburton.....	4	181.3	0.2	4	5	5.0
Hastings.....	90	47,127.2	49.3	53	749	1,512.2
Lennox & Addington.....	20	2,559.1	2.7	21	69	92.0
Northumberland.....	37	8,768.0	9.2	34	154	274.3
Peterborough.....	68	26,695.5	28.0	42	466	1,022.2
Prince Edward.....	16	2,711.7	2.8	18	46	72.1
Victoria.....	29	6,437.2	6.7	28	229	326.4
Total, Lake Ontario Region	281	95,498.6	100.0	217	1,749	3,355.7

*Note*—Operators secure total sales by deducting from the gross selling value of goods sold the value of returns and allowances for the calendar year 1951 or for the fiscal year conforming most closely to the calendar year. Retail sales and receipts for repairs and services incidental to wholesale sales are included in total sales.

## WHOLESALE TRADE, LAKE ONTARIO REGION, 1951 INCORPORATED CENTRES OF 5,000 POPULATION AND OVER

	Establishments	Sales		Working Proprietors	Employees	Payroll
	No.	(\$000's)	% of Region	No.	Maximum No.	(\$000's)
Belleville.....	56	38,037	39.8	25	561	1,251
Bowmanville.....	3	*	*	*	*	*
Cobourg.....	12	5,782	6.1	6	73	163
Lindsay.....	18	4,628	4.8	12	111	204
Peterborough.....	60	26,405	27.6	35	450	1,009
Port Hope.....	4	*	*	*	*	*
Trenton.....	11	4,542	4.8	7	68	128

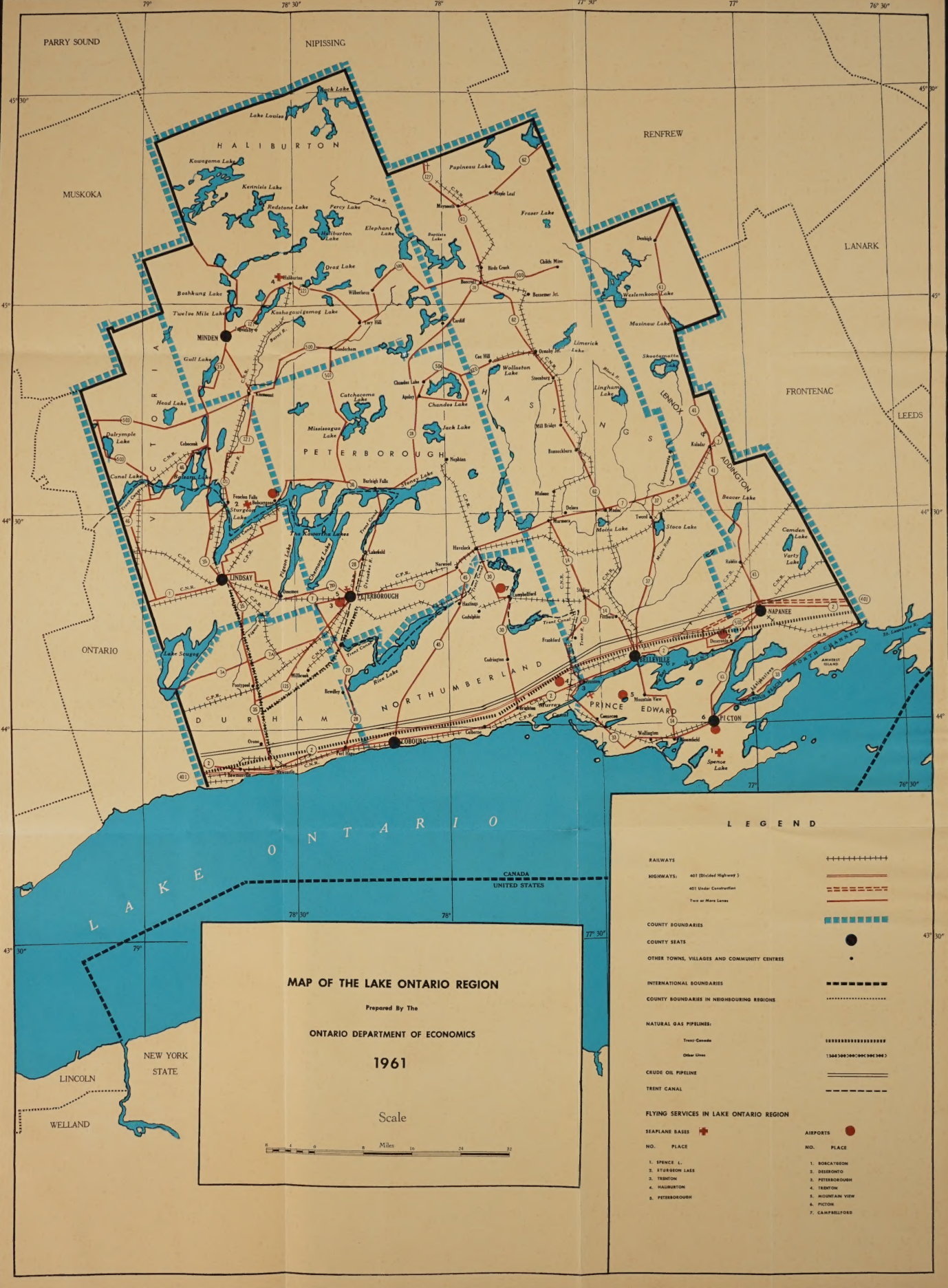
\*Figures withheld to avoid disclosure of individual operations.











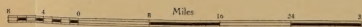
MAP OF THE LAKE ONTARIO REGION

Prepared By The

ONTARIO DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMICS

1961

Scale



LEGEND

RAILWAYS

HIGHWAYS: 401 (Divided Highway)  
402 (Under Construction)  
Two or More Lanes

COUNTY BOUNDARIES

COUNTY SEATS

OTHER TOWNS, VILLAGES AND COMMUNITY CENTRES

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARIES

COUNTY BOUNDARIES IN NEIGHBOURING REGIONS

NATURAL GAS PIPELINES:

Trans-Canada

Other Lines

CRUDE OIL PIPELINE

TRENT CANAL

FLYING SERVICES IN LAKE ONTARIO REGION

SEAPLANE BASES

AIRPORTS

NO. PLACE

1. SPENCER L.

2. STURGEON LAKES

3. TEBTONTON

4. HAURINGTON

5. PETERBOROUGH

NO. PLACE

1. BOKCATSDOWN

2. PETERBOROUGH

3. PETERBOROUGH

4. TEBTONTON

5. MOUNTAIN VIEW

6. PICTON

7. CAMPBELLFORD



